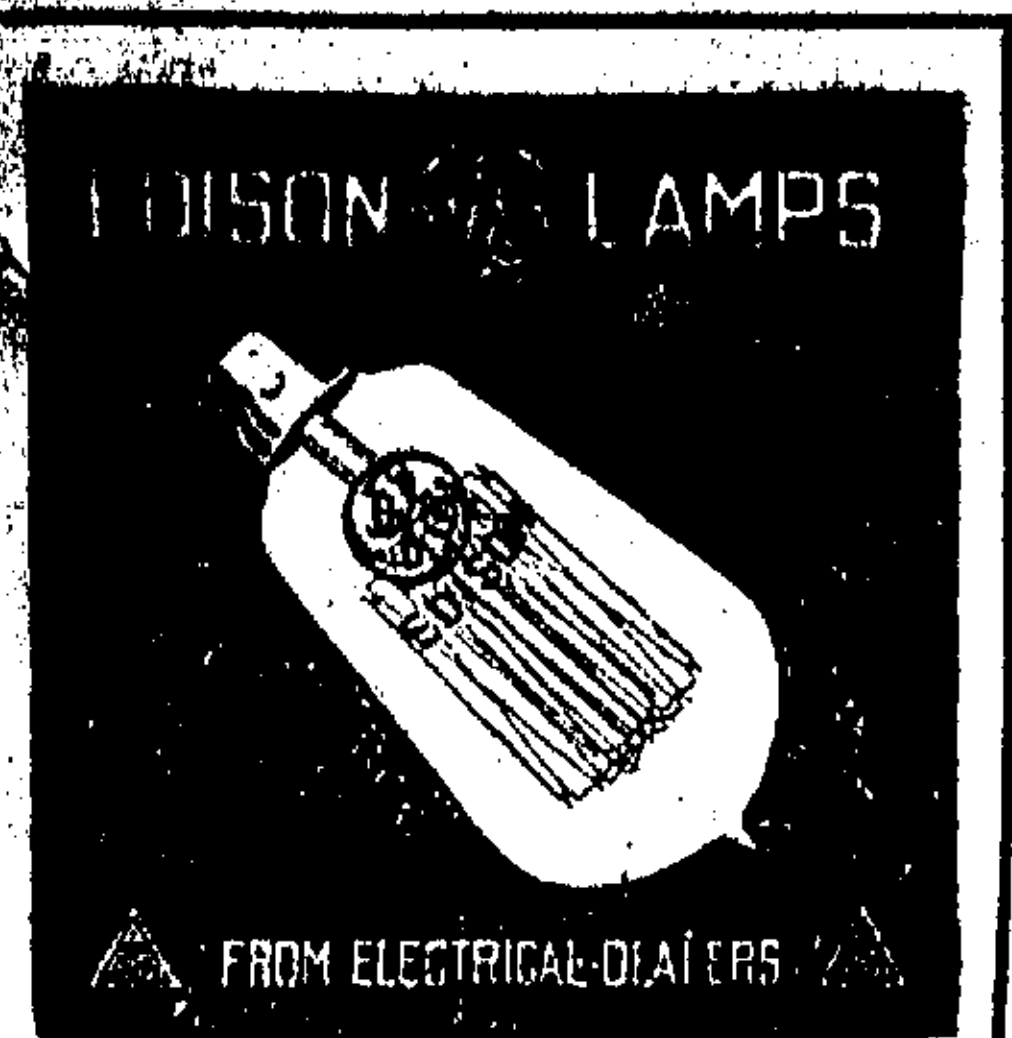




The Hongkong Telegraph.

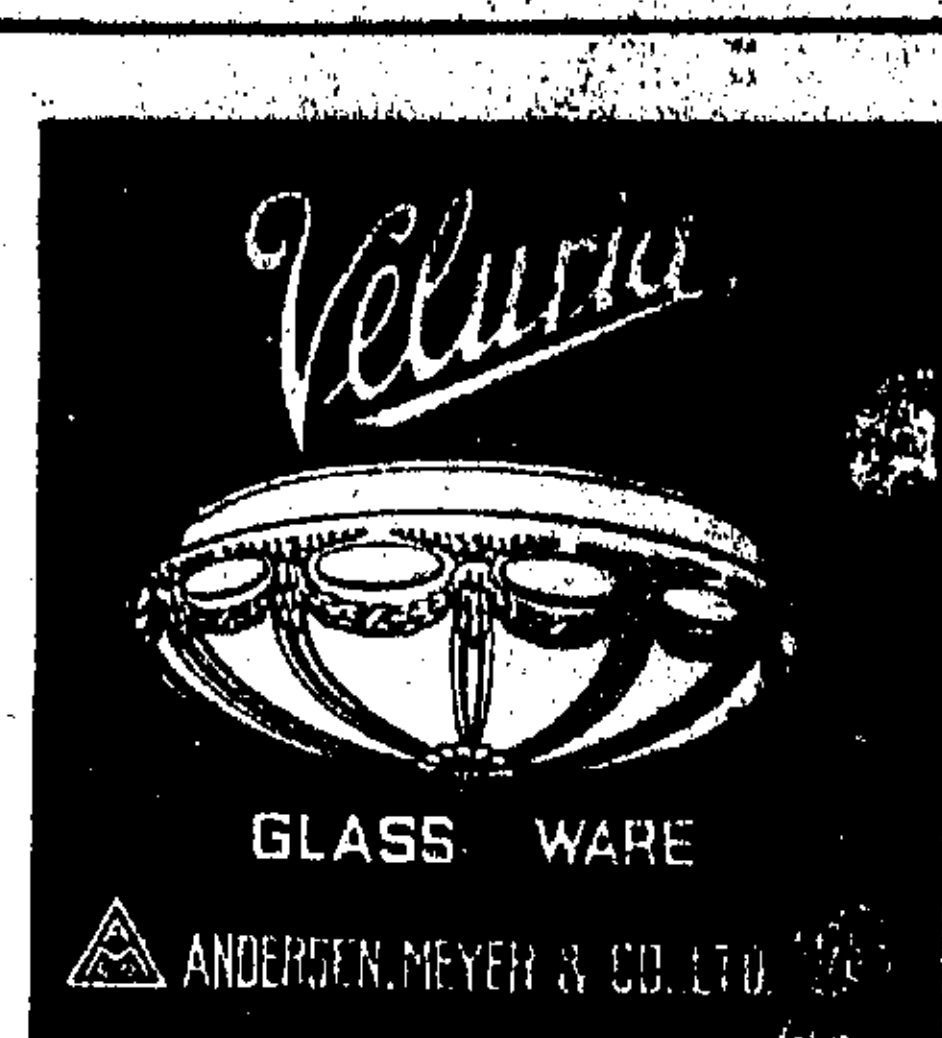
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五拜禮 號三十月五英港香

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1921.

日六初月四

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THE FISCAL RESOLUTIONS.

Bankers' Strong Protest.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, May 12.
A manifesto, signed by twenty-five most prominent bankers, urges the liberation of trade from political restrictions and declares that it is essential that no measures should be taken which will check the free exchange of British goods. It considers the present national expenditure ruinous, and contends that the limitation of imports means the limitation of our exports. "Trade is exchange" and it is only by exports that foreign nations can re-establish their credit and provide funds for the payment of debts. The control and hampering of imports only retard the improvement of Continental exchange and prevent the natural recovery of trade. Such legislation will bestow a limited benefit to the detriment of larger output, and will increase the difficulty for British traders to compete successfully in the world markets.

REPARATIONS.

Recovery To Remain in Force.

London, May 12.
In the House of Commons, at question time, the Premier intimated that the reparations recovery would remain in force despite the German acceptance of the Allied proposals regarding the payment of indemnities.

An Explanation.

Later.
In elucidation of the Premier's statement in the House of Commons this afternoon it is gathered in a message from Reuter's Berlin correspondent who learns from a trustworthy source that, despite the continued operation of the Reparations Recovery Act, Britain does not intend in respect of reparation to collect over the 26 per cent. prescribed in the ultimatum.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE.

Appeal Court's Ruling.

London, May 12.
The question of the liability of attachment of goods exported by the Russian Soviet Government was settled in the Court of Appeal to-day, which reversed the judgment of Mr. Justice Roche, restraining further dealings in timber confiscated from the original owners, namely a Russian firm who were plaintiffs and exported by the Soviet through M. Krassin to a British firm who were defendants. Mr. Justice Roche granted the plaintiff's claim for an injunction against further dealings and also damages for conversion, on the ground that the Soviet Government was not recognised by the British Government. The Appeal Court held that it had no jurisdiction to consider the justice or morality of the Bolshevik decree of confiscation in view of Britain's subsequent recognition of the Soviet Government, and allowed the appeal by defendants.

[The case above referred to was a test case regarding the attachment of consignment of timber and potassium brought from England last year.]

EMIGRATION FROM HOME.

A Lean Seven Years.

London, May 12.
The large falling off in emigration to parts of the Empire during the seven years in consequence of the war was revealed in the reply of Col. Amery in the House of Commons to Lieut. Colonel Hilder, who suggested that prior to the assembling of the Imperial Conference the Government should prepare a comprehensive statement showing the recent emigration position. Col. Amery, in undertaking to bear the suggestion in mind, said that outflow to the Empire during the whole four years 1915-18, totalled 87,487 as compared with 285,046 in 1913. The figures for 1919 were 115,369, those for last year being 198,593.

THE SILESIAN FIGHTING.

No British Troops Involved.

London, May 12.
According to telegrams received in London, Gen. Korfanty has ordered a cessation of fighting in Silesia, but it is doubtful whether the insurgents will carry out the instructions. In the meantime the German forces, some of whom are in uniform, are increasing. Telegrams received in Paris refer to sanguinary collisions between German and Polish irregulars. Mr. Lloyd George, in the House of Commons, said that no British troops were involved.

TITLED SHIPS STEWARDS.

The Manning of the Aquitania.

London, May 12.
Mr. Bates, the Chairman of the Cunard Company, was among the 400 directors, managers and clerks who went to Southampton to sign on as stewards on the Aquitania. A number of titled and other passengers called at the London offices to-day and offered to act as stewards.

BRITISH COMMUNIST SENTENCED.

Seditious Speeches in Wales.

London, May 12.
Robert Stewart, described as the general organiser of the Communist Party in Britain, has been sentenced to three months' hard labour at Abercynon police court, for making seditious speeches in Wales.

THE COAL STRIKE.

Another Grave Development.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, May 12.
There is a grave development in the situation owing to the Executive of the Locomotive Engineer's and Firemen's Union instructing their members not to work trains carrying "black-leg" coal, and adds that if members are penalised for refusal, the Executive will support them to the utmost, if necessary by a strike.

West of Scotland Railwaymen Strike to Enforce Reinstatement.

Glasgow, May 13.
The West of Scotland branch of the Railwaymen's Union has decided to strike to-night to enforce reinstatement of the suspended men who refused to handle imported coal. The decision was taken without the sanction of the Railwaymen Union's executive.

SEVERE FRONTIER FIGHT WITH MAHSUDS.

Sepoy Awarded V.C.

Simla, May 13.
Frontier fighting at Piazharagha on the 23rd ult. was of the severest character, 300 Mahsuds attacking a British convoy. The troops displayed the greatest bravery. All five of the British officers present were wounded; one has since died. One officer was brought in under a heavy fire by a Sepoy, who has been awarded the Victoria Cross. The convoy lost 300 camels.

THE DJAMBI OIL MONOPOLY.

Holland's Reply to America.

Washington, May 12.
The State Department has received a summary of the Dutch reply to the American protest against the awarding of the Djambi oilfield monopoly to the Batavia Oil Company. It is understood that the reply contends that the protest is too late as Parliament has already legislated thereon. The American officials are considering the despatch of a further communication.

BELGIUM AND FRANCE.

The Traditional Friendship.

Paris, May 11.
The former President, M. Poincare, is, upon invitation, delivering a series of lectures in Belgium. Speaking at Brussels, M. Poincare emphasized the traditional friendship and community of interests between France and Belgium. —Havas.

ARMS FOR CHINA.

Australia's Prohibition.

Melbourne, May 12.
The Commonwealth Government has prohibited the exportation of arms and munitions to China.

THE AUSTRALIANS' TOUR.

Yorks Play Up Creditably on Soft Wicket.

London, May 13.
In fine weather after overnight rain the Australians v Yorks match was resumed before 15,000 spectators. The soft wicket rendered scoring difficult. Yorkshire made 197 for eight wickets, Rhodes 63, Sutcliffe 45.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITAIN'S FISCAL POLICY.

London, May 12.
In the House of Commons the second fiscal resolution was carried by 118 votes to 37 the debate continuing until five in the morning. The resolution deals with dumping and its critics endeavoured to secure exemption as regards articles manufactured in the Dominions and Colonies. Major P. L. Lloyd Grange emphasised that the Empire was not being neglected. He pointed out that as regards key industries the Bill would not only give Imperial preference but exclude from all duty as regards these manufactures within the Empire. It was impossible to make exceptions as regards dumping because otherwise the United States could then dump through Canada. Every Dominion, which had passed anti-dumping legislation, had followed the lines of the proposed resolution.

THE COAL STRIKE.

Brussels, May 12.
M. Mahihon, Secretary of the Antwerp Dockers Union, has informed the executives of the Transport Workers Federation and the Railwaymen's Union that the Antwerp dockers will refuse to load coal to Britain and has made the request that Belgian railwaymen help the dockers to prevent coal reaching England.

New York, May 12.
Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., mentioned on May 5, was given a hostile reception on landing, being jeered by a crowd of Irish-American labourites on the pier, carrying banners inscribed with references to "Judas," asserting that Mr. Thomas betrayed the miners. The police were called out but their services were not required, Mr. Thomas escaping in a taxicab.

"CHILD SLAVERY."

More of the Home Propaganda.

We take the following from the London Daily Telegraph of March 29:—

Lieut. Commander Haslewood writes from Whit-church, Reading, calling attention to a reply given in the House of Commons recently on behalf of the Colonial Office to a question regarding the buying and selling of Chinese girls and children in Hongkong. "A custom does exist there," it was stated, "by which, in return for a money payment girls are transferred to another household, usually for the purpose of domestic service."

"From personal experience," writes Commander Haslewood, "I can vouch for the fact that, sheltering under the above so-called custom, the most revolting abuses in the traffic of girls and children is openly carried out. The fact that large numbers of these girls are sold into local houses of ill-fame, and are shipped over seas for the same purpose, is perfectly well known to the whole shipping community, and equally well known to those of the local inhabitants who have made inquiries on the subject. The Under-Secretary has also admitted in Parliament that there are no provisions controlling the amount of work which a child may be called upon to do, nor any limit of hours for which a child may be called upon to work, nor any legislation to prevent these children from being employed at work obviously injurious to health. It is intolerable that such a state of slavery should exist in a British colony, and I appeal to men and women all over the world to protest against the continuation of such a system in the British Empire."

In support of his allegations, Commander Haslewood encloses extracts from Hongkong Telegraph reporting cases of cruelty to "adopted" children.

THE CARTRIDGES CASE.

Prosecution Climbs Down.

A Chinese, named Wing was charged on remand before Mr R. E. Lindsell at the Magistrate's court this morning with the unlawful possession of a large quantity of ammunition (empty cartridges), and with giving wrong particulars to the Superintendent of the Imports and Office in connection with a shipment of empty cartridges to Canton.

Mr. T. H. King, Captain Superintendent of Police, said he understood Mr. Tinson, (defendant's solicitor), had agreed that the cartridges came within the definition of ammunition as laid down in the Ordinance. Mr. Tinson was prepared to give an undertaking that they would be mutilated to police satisfaction, viz. to deal with them in a manner as to free them from the Ordinance. In view of this undertaking Mr. King asked his Worship to record a conviction by a nominal fine. Mr. King withdrew the second charge.

Mr. Tinson said he pleaded guilty to a technical offence. He would like to point out that for a long time trade had been going on in the Colony of importing and exporting these cartridges purely as scrap brass. With regard to the cartridges that were taken off a ship after they had been rejected by the Canton Customs, Mr. Tinson said his client thought they had been already hammered. The ammunition in the godown had not been hammered, it being not necessary because they had not been exported. His client thought it was perfectly safe to have them. It had been defendant's practice to notify the police of the arrival of every consignment of cartridges, but the practice had been abolished on the advice of a deceased police officer, who told defendant that he need not report if he hammered all the cartridges before they were exported. Mr. Tinson undertook to mutilate the cartridges in such a way as to render them absolutely useless.

Mr. Lindsell imposed a fine of \$25.

AMATEUR DETECTIVE.

Disguised by Spectacles and Moustache.

The case against an employee of the Sun Company who is charged with the theft of \$1,000 worth of imitation pearls and twelve hand mirrors, from a Japanese named Matsui, was continued at the Magistrate's to-day.

A friend of Matsui said that on Wednesday night he, accompanied by his younger brother and the complainant, set out to intercept defendant on the Canton Steamers. He had met defendant previously, and in order to avoid detection witness disguised himself by wearing his brother's spectacles and a moustache. He searched one steamer, but without success. He later joined his brother and Matsui on the 9.30 steamer, and, on the advice of the Captain, he proceeded to the 9 o'clock boat, catching it in the nick of time before it sailed. He met defendant on the gangway. Defendant overheard his conversation with his brother, and bolted. His brother chased and overtook him. Defendant then conducted witness to his berth, where he found defendant's luggage. A constable lifted up one of five packets of biscuits belonging to accused. The wrapper burst and a bag of pearls dropped out. In each of the other packets of biscuits witness found a bag of pearls. A number of pearl necklaces were recovered from the lining of defendant's bed quilt.

Defendant said he concealed the pearls to hoodwink the Canton Customs. Mr. Lindsell asked Sergeant Dick if the Manager of the Sun Company was in Court. The Sergeant replied that the Secretary of the Sun Company, through whom he requested the Manager to appear in Court, told him that defendant had introduced the complainant to the Company in connection with the pearls.

Mr. Lindsell said he desired to hear the Manager's evidence and adjourned the case until tomorrow. He instructed the police to subpoena the Manager if necessary.

JUMPED OVERBOARD.

Excitement on Star Ferry.

The passengers of the Star Ferry, Polar Star, leaving the Hongkong end at about 1.30 p.m. yesterday were treated to an unrehearsed bit of comedy.

L. W. Hartman, who lives in Nathan Road, and who was one of the passengers, for no apparent reason jumped into the harbour. As this was thought to be an attempt at suicide the passengers and crew of the Polar Star were alarmed, somewhat unduly, it seems, for it was soon seen that Hartman could swim. The engines of the Polar Star were reversed, but the work of rescue eventually fell on the crew of a naval launch which had in response to the blasts from the Polar Star's whistle, put out from the Naval Yard. By his own exertions, Hartman managed to keep himself afloat until the arrival of this vessel, which then picked him up and landed him ashore. After examination by the Police, Hartman was sent to the doctor, and apparently soon recovered from the effects of his immersion.

PREMIER'S THEATRE LAUGH.

Mr. Lloyd George returning from his Easter stay in the country, and accompanied by Miss Megan Lloyd George and Captain Quest, was present at the New Oxford Theatre to witness a skit, "League of Nations". The Premier's party were unexpected until a few moments before their arrival, and hardly any of the audience knew that they were present in one of the boxes. Mr. Lloyd George apparently enjoyed the entertainment immensely. He laughed heartily at the skit on housing bonds presented by A. W. Bascomb and George Hassell.

HARBOUR OFFENCE.

Sampan Mistress Fined.

Before Lt. Conway Hake, R.N., Marine Magistrate, this morning, the mistress of a fishing boat was charged with using drugs and wrappings within the harbour limits for the purpose of lifting articles from the bed.

Lt. G. Martin said while returning this morning from Lai-chikok in the R. N. Yard Police boat he observed several sampans dragging close to the jetty. On seeing the police boat the sampans immediately sailed away. Witness entered the dockyard camber and at once proceeded out again. Two sampans had returned and were dragging. He towed defendant's sampan into the dockyard camber and informed the Water Police. The sampan had wrappings on board and also pieces of Naval rope and wood showing signs of having been in water a long time.

Defendant stated she was only rowing past. She did not use drugs.

She was fined \$5.

MUNICIPALITY FOR FATSHAN.

To Copy Canton.

The efficient and successful management of the Canton Municipality under an entirely modern system is occupying the attention of the municipal authorities in the different large cities in the province who are considering to introduce the same system of managing the affairs of their respective cities.

Besides the Municipality at Swatow, which has recently been organised along the same lines as that of the Municipality in Canton, the officials in Fatshan are now seriously considering to have their municipality similarly reorganised.

Separate Bureaux to handle the different departmental affairs of the city will be formed. Civic improvements such as the widening of streets, sanitation, public schools, and city control of public utilities are now under consideration. —Canton Times.

DAY BY DAY.

To-morrow's Camera News Page will contain the following interesting pictures:—Scenes at the recent Inauguration Ceremony at Canton; wedding group of Mr. C.A. da Roza and Miss Angela Trigo; scenes at the recent V.R.C. Sports at Happy Valley; and outside and interior views of the type of new Motor Coaches ordered by the Kowloon-Canton Railway for local passenger traffic.

We were informed by Messrs. S. Moutrie and Company this morning that the booking for the two concerts to be given by the world-famous violinist, Mischa Elman, at the Theatre Royal on Saturday, May 21 and Wednesday, May 24 is already going extremely well. The prices of admission are higher than usual, but it is generally conceded that so brilliant a performer has a privilege in this regard. There will undoubtedly be packed houses.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

The Colonial Dispensary announces a new consignment of Horlick's Malted Milk Lunch tablets.—Page 3.
The Anderson Music Company has received a new supply of Columbia Records.—Page 3.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 2s. 6 1/2d.

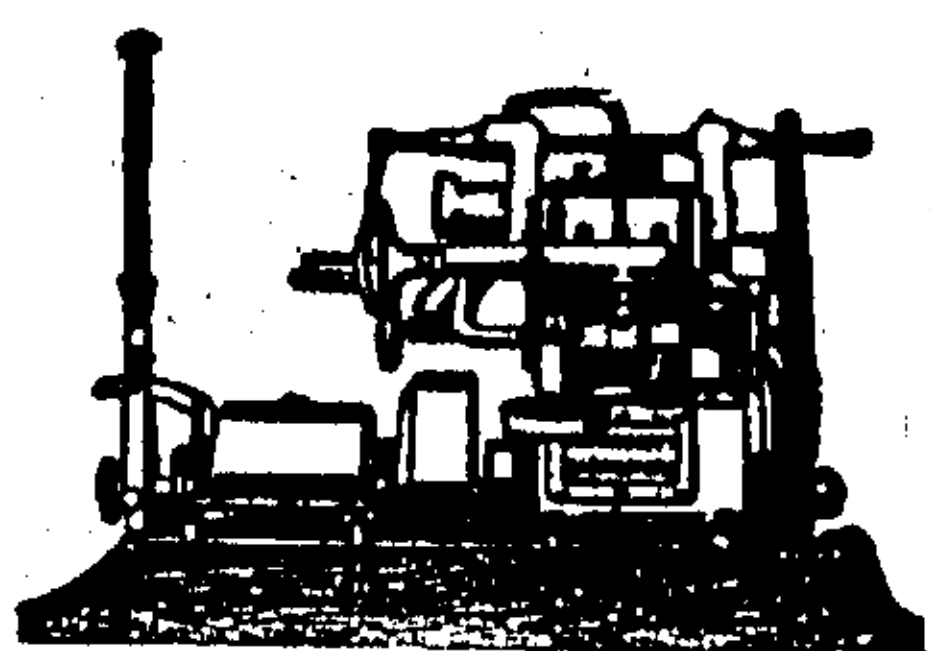
The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer:—82.72. Temp:—85. Humidity:—72.

Lighting-Up Time.

Lighting-up time to-day is 6.36 p.m.

NOTICE.



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BASKET BALL.

The Season's Wind up.

Before a good crowd of spectators the exhibition match between the Moslem Club, winners of this year's Basket Ball League shield, and a team drawn from the Rest, was played in the open Court of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. at Bridges Street yesterday. Though the League was only started at the beginning of this year, the brilliant play that was witnessed was a revelation of the great strides which local athletes have made in the sport. The respective teams were evenly matched, both sides securing alternate wins in the greater period of the play, the result, however going over to the Rest, who, by timed throws, ran off winners by 29 scores as against the 21 made by their opponents.

Amongst the visitors present were Hon. Mr. Claud Severn and Mrs. Severn, Professor Middleton Smith, Mr. R. E. O. Bird, and a number of teachers from the various schools concerned.

In inviting Mrs. Severn to give away the prizes at the termination of the match, Mr. Teesdale Mackintosh, Registrar of the Hongkong University, said: Hon. Mr. Severn, Mrs. Severn, ladies and gentlemen.—It is my privilege as President of the Hongkong Basket Ball Association to welcome you here this afternoon and thank you for the honour you have done us by your presence. Deeply conscious as we are of the great interest you, Sir, have taken in the basket ball of the Colony and of the invaluable assistance you have rendered to it, we welcome you with special thankfulness in view of the fact that Mrs. Severn is prepared to take an equally great interest herself in this game. (Hear, hear). The Basket Ball Association was officially formed at the beginning of this year, and it has arranged three leagues in the Colony during this season. The Open League has been fortunate in having as Secretary, Mr. Leung Siu-sang, of St. Paul's College, who successfully organised the playing of more than 28 matches, eight teams competing in this League, the shield for which was presented last year by the American community who won it themselves. We regret very much that the Americans have not been able to enter a team for this league this year, but we hope to see them again in the field next year. In this connection I cannot refrain from regretting the absence of Mr. Routh, who did so much to establish the league last year. This year the shield has been won by Moslem Club, who went right through the season undefeated, winning seven matches on their schedule. The Chinese Y.M.C.A. was a good second, losing once to the winners.

The Students' League, which is open to all schools and educational institutions in the Colony, has been equally fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. Ko Sik-wai as their Secretary. Seven teams entered for this league. I cannot help regretting, in this connection, that more schools have not taken advantage of the game and of the league. It has been my duty recently to inspect a large number of schools of different kinds in this Colony and I have been impressed by the fact that athletics are confined to only some of the schools which are excellent on that side of school life. Other schools plead as an excuse that they have no ground available, and consequently no games have been organised. You will notice how small a space is sufficient and how very inexpensive is the equipment for the game of basket ball. To those schools that have not been able to secure a ground, I invite them to make arrangements either with the Chinese Y.M.C.A., or the University for the loan of their basket ball grounds so many times a week so that they can play the game and enter the league. As regards the Students' League, I regret the absence of Mr. Harry Hong Sling, who has been instrumental in organising it, and whose enthusiasm and keenness remain in my memory. However, I am glad to learn that he is still playing basket ball vigorously in Yale University. The shield of the Students' League has been won by St. Paul's College, whose team deserve heartiest congratulation on their victory. When the final of the seven games had to be played, it was discovered that St. Paul's College had won five matches, securing 10 points and the University had done the same. The winners of the St. Paul's v. University match would therefore have been the winners. At the end of

10 minutes play the scores were 18-5 in favour of the University, but by their courage, which called for our unstinted praise, St. Paul's reversed the scores to 14-13 in their favour. (Applause).

In conclusion, Mr. Mackintosh thanked Mr. Wong Tin Sik, the Secretary of the Association, for his excellent work, and Mr. J. L. McPherson, the Treasurer, to whose efficient management of the funds, the Association owed a great deal. Mr. Mackintosh also thanked the Y.M.C.A. for their unfailing courtesy and ever-ready willingness in placing their ground at the Association's disposal.

Cheers were called for the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn and Mrs. Severn, and were lustily given.

After the presentation of prizes, the Hon. Mr. Severn said: Mr. Mackintosh, ladies and gentlemen.—I wish to thank you very much on behalf of my wife, for the kind reception you have given us this evening on her first visit to a basket ball game since her arrival in the Colony. Mr. Mackintosh's reference to the encouragement I have given to basket ball is too kind, because when I went away last year I had been able to do very little. I did something for the University team, but if I were here last year I would have done more. The bulk of the work has therefore been done by Mr. Mackintosh and those associated with him in organising the Association, which is now so flourishing. The game, as I understand, is a winter game, and is played in winter, and therefore this evening has not been an entirely suitable one for the exhibition match. But I think all of you will agree with me that the game we have seen to-day has been quite as good as we could expect to see. The game was made more interesting by the excellent refereeing of Mr. Ko Sik-wai. When the game of basket ball began to be played here seriously the difficulty was to get referees who are not over anxious to see the rules of the game obeyed, and the result was that many good games were interfered with unnecessarily by the blowing of whistles over accidental faults. Now, referees like Mr. Ko Sik-wai realise that it is only a serious and wilful breach of the rule that requires punishment and we see excellent fast games played, of which this afternoon's game is a good example. Mrs. Severn is delighted with the game and hopes to see many more. (Applause).

On the invitation of Hon. Mr. Severn three hearty cheers, followed by a "tiger," were accorded Mr. Mackintosh.

The following are the league tables:—

Open League.			
	P.	W.	L.
Moslem Club	7	7	0
Chinese Y.M.C.A.	7	6	1
Chinese Y.M.C.A. Jr.	7	5	2
Chinese Y.M.C.A. Res.	7	4	3
I. R. C.	7	4	3
University	7	4	3
Queen's College	7	1	6
South China A.	withdrawn.		

Students' League.			
	P.	W.	L.
St. Paul's College	6	6	0
University	6	5	1
Queen's College	6	5	1
Chinese Y.M.C.A.	6	4	2

Hostel League.			
	P.	W.	L.
Ying Wah College	6	3	3
St. Paul's Res.	6	1	5
University	6	0	6

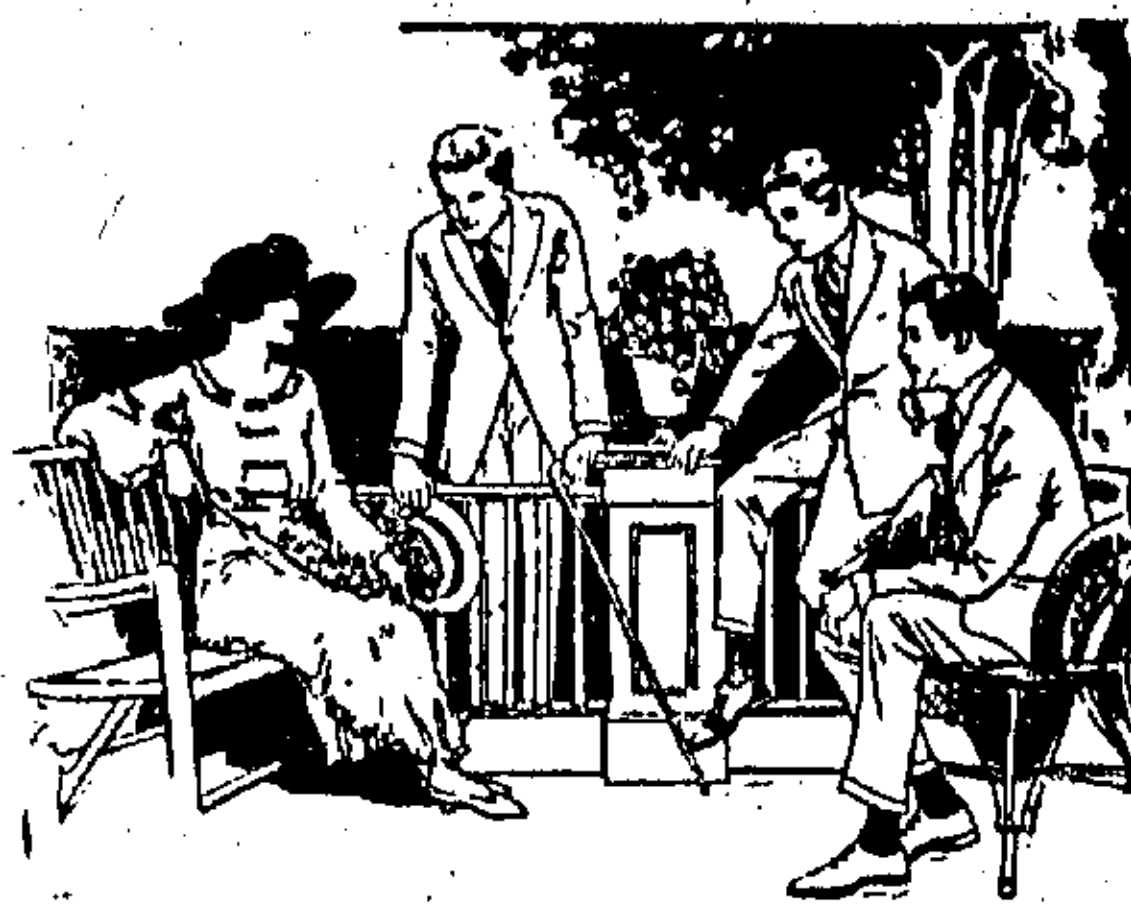
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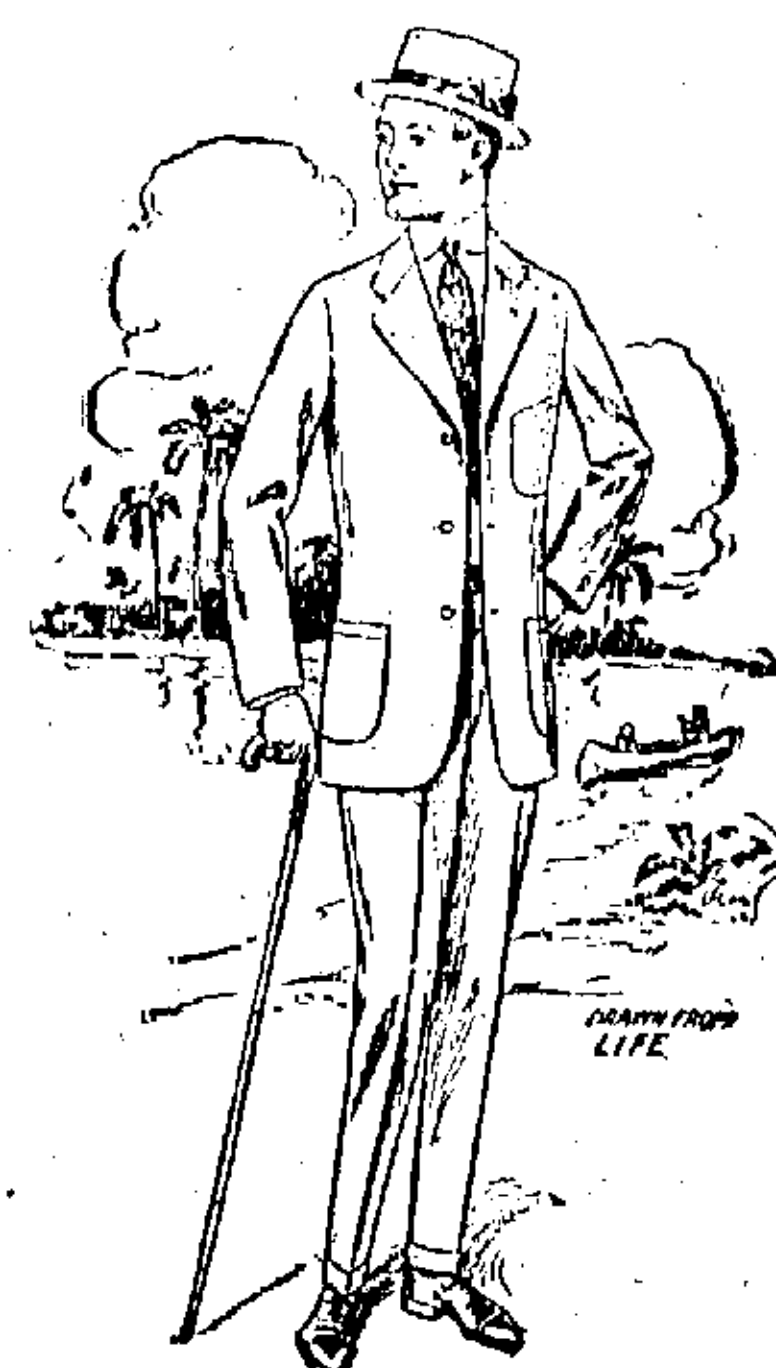
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PREMIER'S OFFER TO SINN FEINERS.

Reminder to Mr. Asquith.

"Members of the Government can no longer declare that they are engaged in a victorious attack on a murder gang which is on the run. There is now a regular insurrection in parts of Ireland."

So declared Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons in a debate on the condition of Ireland, when the third reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill was taken.

The Black and Tans were splendid men under discipline, but he contended that there had been seizure and consumption of drink, which explained a good deal that had happened.

The reprisal policy had entirely failed. There must be a change of policy.

MR. ASQUITH'S DENUNCIATION.

Mr. Asquith said that the situation existing in Ireland had been seriously aggravated by the policy of the Executive Government during the last six months. The policy pursued had not succeeded in achieving its avowed purpose of putting down crime and lawlessness. The methods adopted by the Executive had done to an incalculable degree the work of eliminating the popular sympathy and support of those engaged in supporting the law.

Those entrusted with the protection of the people have rivalled the criminals in crime. (Cheers.) There was a universal feeling that the British Government had allowed their agents to resort to methods which were indefensible in law and morality, and had not taken vigorous steps against those who had committed offences. (Cheers.)

Were we to wait while this daily toll of violence and outrage repeated itself? Were we to wait to an indefinite day in the remote future when, peradventure, the assurance of the Chief Secretary might be justified?

There was a widespread feeling that it was discreditable to British people and to the best traditions of the Empire that this state of things should go on. He did not believe the Irish people were bent upon a separate and an independent republic.

PREMIER HITS BACK.

The Prime Minister said that it was quite impossible for him to pass over two or three things said by Mr. Asquith, who had two charges to make against the Government.

The first was that they had not succeeded with their policy in the course of six months. Could he give a single illustration in the whole history of Ireland where in six months order had been restored when they had a rebellion in Ireland?

Mr. Asquith certainly took a good deal longer than that, and he did not succeed even then with very severe measures, including the deportation of Irishmen and executions.

It was not fair to say that a policy which had been undertaken by the Government, and which had been pursued by them for six months, had failed merely from a six months experiment. It would have succeeded very much sooner if there had been less encouragement to those people in Ireland.

NO PEACE BY SURRENDER.

He came now to the more important question of whether there was any possibility of bringing an end to the state of things in Ireland. In the first place, they would never bring an end to it by surrendering to crime—(hear, hear)—or by saying that whatever Irishmen asked for must be conceded without reference to the position of the United Kingdom as a whole.

As to the question of a meeting with the Irish leaders, he had not insisted on a surrender of arms before they were willing to negotiate. If they asked for a truce—and that was a very different thing—such a truce could only be on the basis of a surrender of arms, but the Government had always been prepared to negotiate without such a condition.

He was told that Sinn Fein did not want an independent Irish Republic. If that was so, why couldn't they say so? It was not a question of safe-conducts. There had never been any difficulty over that, and they knew it.

The real reason was that there was no Irish leader who had got the moral courage to face his people and say, "I am going to abandon this, and

for the sake of Ireland I am going to accept peace." Up to the present they had not been able to secure one man who would accept the responsibility, and until they did it was idle to discuss the desirability of conciliation.

ELECTIONS IN MAY.

In the meantime they proposed to proceed to put into operation the Act of Parliament carried last year. They proposed and were making arrangements for the holding of the elections in the North and South in May of this year.

It would be for the people of Ireland, proceeded the Prime Minister, to decide whether they chose to carry out the elections, and the responsibility for refusing would be entirely theirs. If they chose to elect men with instruction to take no part in that machine, not even to discuss further improvements, we shall have to fall back on other measures.

"But the responsibility will be theirs, not ours," added Mr. Lloyd George, "and I want the Irish people and the people of this country to know that."

NOT THE FIRST REBELLION.

It is not, he concluded the first time those conditions have arisen in Ireland. Every time this country has been in trouble when there are civil convulsions there, as in the days of Charles I., or a great warlike that just ended, and the Napoleonic Wars, when Englishmen, Scotsmen, and Welshmen had their hands full with their own troubles, you have always had trouble in Ireland.

The British Government had not been able to deal with it, because its energies had to be concentrated on greater difficulties, so rebellion has always gathered head. Rebellion has consolidated its position. Rebellion has got confidence, and it has always taken longer after a great war to restore order.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor said it was impossible to expect negotiations until the conditions were changed. The Prime Minister said he had offered to negotiate on three conditions, and he did not recede from that position.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor—it is impossible so long as those conditions continue. The Prime Minister—Then there is an end of it. The Bill was read a third time.

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Take some home with you to-night. The wife & kiddies will enjoy them.

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(Made in Czechoslovakia)
or only an imitation?

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PRICES are Very Moderate. Inspection and Enquiries are cordially invited.

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Telephone No. 1239.

IRELAND'S CASE AS THE WORLD SEES IT.

The Pressing Danger to England.

MR. G. K. CHESTERTON IN THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.

The whole world thinks that England has gone mad. That is the first fact about foreign policy and international relations to be realised at this moment. We do appear to be engaged in Ireland in doing something quite wild and extraordinary, whether we ourselves believe it to be right or wrong. This does not in itself prove that we are bound to think it wrong. The world felt much the same about France when the Reign of Terror was established and the guillotine seemed to be working day and night; yet there was a case for the Terror, and men like Robespierre supported it in complete sincerity. But men like Robespierre would have carried sincerity to the point of simplicity if they had modestly supposed that nobody was taking any notice of them. We talk to-day in much the same way about the Bolsheviks; but the bashful Bolsheviks are not entirely unaware that they are being talked about. Lenin is not a flower born to blush unseen; nor does Trotsky imagine that he is wasting his sweetness on the desert air. But the English do really entertain a most curious idea that what is done in Ireland is done in a corner and concerns only themselves. We treat Ireland not only as if it were our own farmyard, but our own backyard. The Government and the gangs of murderers between them are rapidly turning it into something rather resembling a churchyard. But we still have a vague idea that it is our own back-garden, surrounded by a high wall; and that nobody can possibly know that it is not a garden of roses. The falsehood of this fancy is the first great fact to be realised. Everybody sees what we are doing, and nobody has the least notion of why we are doing it.

We must face this fact, if there is to be the faintest hope of a firm and successful foreign policy. We must face it even if we happen to agree with this particular part of our domestic policy: Defiance might in some cases be a policy; but defiance can never be anything but a defect, a loss of one of our five wits. As I shall show in a moment, there is a very particular and pressing danger to England in this case. But for the sake of clearness and order let us put first what the case is, and then what it appears to such critics all over the continents of Europe and America. In this connection it is necessary to bear in mind two facts. First outsiders not only know what we are doing, but they sometimes know what we are doing better than we do. Details appear in their papers which are often suppressed in our own papers. Everyone will remember this fact if he happened to follow the Marconi case. And, second, even when lies are told against us along with the truth, as of course they are, the outsider pays no attention to our papers, which cannot publish the truth, even when they contradict the lies. But long before we come to any of these details, there are two broad impressions about the English in Ireland to-day which are bewildering the whole world. The first is that England has abandoned the government of Ireland. What we are conducting now is not government at all. It does not really profess to be government at all. It is at the best, war; and a very wild sort of war. And the second is that the war is of the particular sort now generally called Prussian war, and the English are still glowing with a recent and quite real indignation against it, when it was practised by Prussia.

THE PRINCIPLE OF "REPRISALS." This is not in the least a matter of sentiment, or even of degree. It cannot be put too clearly and even coldly, as a matter of logic and fact. We have made a system everywhere of a certain definite principle, which is the same whether we give it good names or bad. You may call it the theory of hostages; or the extension of the principle of decimation; you may call it collective responsibility; you may call it a punitive expedition; you may call it leaving men only their eyes to weep with; you may call it a certain frightfulness; you may call it murder, you may call it massacre, and you may call it reprisals. But the principle of it is perfectly plain, and can be stated with perfect composure. The principle of reprisals is the very

opposite of the principle of law and order. Law is based on the idea that the criminal can be punished; reprisals are based on the idea he cannot be punished. They consist of striking at random at a crowd of strangers, as distinct from striking at particular persons selected from a community of subjects. That is what we mean, in any time or place, by ruling anybody or anything; the very word means that we can punish those whom we wish to punish, and spare those whom we wish to spare. When we can no longer do that, we are not merely ruling badly; we have simply ceased to rule. We have ceased to rule in Ireland.

If we were really pretending to rule in Ireland, our rule would be something far more fantastic and ridiculous than any pantomime. Even a policeman in a pantomime would be thought out of his character, not to say out of his wits, if he himself knocked the butcher's shop to pieces, merely because the clown had stolen a log of mutton and disappeared down a trapdoor. And that is almost an exact parallel to our forces burning down a creamery, which is merely a place of storage for the food of peasants, including the most peaceable peasants. Indeed, the pantomime parallel is an understatement; for the policeman has at least seen the butcher of whom the meat at present belongs. It is rather as if the nearest policeman were to blow up the nearest post office, with everybody's letters and parcels, because there was a scare about forged bank notes. Our rule would be quite as ridiculous as this if we were really ruling Ireland. But we are not ruling Ireland. We are simply raiding Ireland, exactly as men raid across a frontier. And this first fact is of considerable concern in foreign policy.

Our rulers tell us they can never recognise Ireland as a separate nation. But, in fact, they are recognising it as a separate nation. They are paying the plainest possible compliment to its independence; they are invading it. They are invading Ireland exactly as the Prussians invaded Belgium. Even the Prussians did not invade Bavaria. Nor can our foreign critics bring themselves to believe that Britain is invading Britain.

Now all this to begin with, and apart from anything else, is of course very bad for British prestige. The other nations are surprised at our having lost Ireland so suddenly and so completely, and at our confessing or proclaiming it so loudly and so furiously. It would certainly have been better for our international position, in any case, if we could have kept up some pretence of ruling Ireland like a fixed government instead of merely ravaging Ireland like a foreign invader. It is not merely their moral condemnation which does us harm; it is also the more material impression of so violent a gesture, snatching at something as though it were slipping from us. Consider what the effect would have been if even towards the end of the war, the Prussians had been forced to maintain such a desperate system in Bavaria or the Rhineland, or some unquestionable part of their own dominions which differed from them in history and creed. We should have simply said, without thinking twice about it, "The German Empire is breaking up." And that is all that most foreigners now feel it worth while to say about the British Empire.

CREATING A LEGEND. But the case is far worse than that. What we are creating against ourselves is a legend. For the primary purpose here it would not matter, even if we thought it was a legend in the sense of a lie. It probably does gather to itself a great many additional legends that really are lies. But these great human and historic legends are always not only based on a truth, but are taken and acted on by great masses of men as true. By such legends, or more properly perhaps visions, I mean things like the mystery of the East, the debt of humanity to Hellas, the universal greatness of Rome, the tremendous transition of quality of the French Revolution, the personal glamour of Napoleon or of Nelson. In our own time the most varied crowds and commonwealths did come to feel, as a huge and historic truth of this kind, the fact that there was something essentially evil about the policy of Prussia. Personally I think this is a profound truth; but anyhow there is no doubt that over wide tracts of the world the same legend that grew up against Prussia is everywhere at the moment growing up against England.

The peril to England is of the most practical sort. Here again there is no question of a romantic namesia, but rather of a very cold and ugly realism. Modern nations may not go to war with each other for purely romantic reasons, but when they do go to war they must have a romance ready to hand. The manifest and monstrous parade of militarism in Prussia made it much easier to persuade the people of the Entente of a real moral attack on militarism itself. The Kaiser had reason to curse the day when he artificially elevated his moustaches like a stage brigand; it made it considerably more difficult for him to assume, at a later stage, the mutton-chop whiskers of a Mid-Victorian Pacifist. Europe did not go to war with the Kaiser for curling his moustaches, or for doing many much worse things. But when the war came all those things came back with it, and made it a war to the death. The moustaches, the militarism, the mad speeches, were already a familiar jest when they turned into deadly earnest. We had the vast advantage of having for an enemy one who was already a butt. And behind this grotesque mask was all the real wickedness of Prussian history, which was explored more and more as the war proceeded. Story after story telling to life again the tortured heroism of the Alliance. Story after story of that sort is now being told about the English in Ireland, with every hour that passes by.

WAR AGAINST ENGLAND A "CRUSADE"

For it will be the same in our own case. Foreign nations may not make war on us for oppressing Ireland. Nor did they make war on Prussia for oppressing Poland. Modern nations, as we have said, do not perhaps make war for so noble a romance; but when modern nations do make war they take full advantage of the romance. For the purpose of this practical argument it would not matter even if it were only a romance. Let it be agreed for the sake of argument, that it was not with more Prussian wickedness that the world went to war; but it was with Prussian wickedness that the world refused to make peace. It was the long perspective of her infamies in the past that made men face so long a perspective of battle against her in the future. Even if it was not against the oppressor of Poles and Danes that the diplomatists combined, it was largely against the oppressor of Poles and Danes that the democracies consented to go on fighting. And the Poles and Danes were not, as the Irish are, scattered everywhere among all the new democracies of the earth. We can afford even less than the Germans to distribute our foes everywhere, for we gather our very kitchen garden, our very kitchen, our very larders are behind doors of which these foes or friends may keep the key. It was touch-and-go with us, even when all the American Republics and the Australasian colonies rightly regarded us as fighting against despotism. And we are piling up a topping tradition against ourselves which will make them regard us as the last survival of despotism. Every tiny South American State will be proud to be counted among our enemies. When one of the hundred entanglements of Imperial politics brings us again into a war, that war will become a crusade. The defeat of England will be the defeat of small nations; the ruin of England will be the reconstruction of the world. The nation we love will be the one obstacle to a League of Nations. The war that will end us will be the war that will end war. That we think this wild and exaggerated, that we think when all is said that we are better than Prussia, that we think there is a case for us that foreigners do not see, has nothing to do with the point. It is not a question of what we think, but of what they think. It is not a question of what they do not see, but when they see the black-and-tan uniform in Ireland, is what we saw when we saw the black and yellow flag flying over Belgium. They see the last and least, tolerable of the ancient tyrannies of the earth. When once the free nations, for whatever original cause, had got their teeth into that Prussian tyranny, they were resolved never to let go. They hung on until it dropped. Absit omen.

Those who foresee these things have no pleasure in foretelling them. They love their country and not their prophecies. There will be no triumph in which they can share; no foes of England whom they will ever call their

PICNIC DELICACIES

Scotch Boar's Head, Scotch Haggis, English Brawn, Black Puddings, Galantines, White Puddings, Camp Pie, Chicken and Ham in Jelly, Picnic Pies, Stewed Kidneys, Pork Pie, Jugged Hare, Curried Fowl, Curried Mutton, Curried Rabbit, Curried Prawns, Pate de foie Gras, Potted Meats, Mackerel, Herrings, Kippers, Anchovies, Hams, Fruits, Thick Cream, etc. in Tins and Bottles.

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JAMES STEER.
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CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

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THE MAKE BEST
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ALL STYLES REPRESENTED.
CHOICE OF SHADES AND QUALITY PROVIDED.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.
"HONGKONG EMPORIUM."

friends. We who would warn England would never war against her, but war to the last for her, however wrong she might be. If it be written that these things come, even then I hope that to the last we should be with her, to take our share in the hatred of humanity and our portion in the wrath of God.

NEW JAPANESE LABOUR ORGAN.

Conservative Labourites. The Rikken Rodoto, or Constitutional Labour Party, has just issued the first number of its organ entitled the *Rodotoko* ("Labour Party Paper"). The Constitutional Labour Party was formed five years ago and is under the presidency of Mr. Yamaguchi Seiken, whose name has been prominently associated with many political movements or demonstrations. Although it boasts a grandiose name, it has not succeeded in gaining a seat in the Diet up to the present. At the last general election Mr. Yamaguchi, the President, contested a seat, but failed, and in these circumstances it is with great jubilation that the party announces, in the initial number of its journal, the fact that Mr. Minami, a member of the Diet, who is a great friend of Labour, has

joined the party. The party held a meeting on May Day, to celebrate the joining of Mr. Minami. The party has an unshakable faith in the Legislature as the medium through which the position of the working classes is to be improved, and strongly deprecates a tendency that is growing more and more marked among the labour organisations in Japan to repudiate the Legislature and to have recourse to direct action. The *Labour Party Report* says in one article that everything is now ripe for reconstruction. The first step in the direction of reconstruction is to emancipate labourers from their present position of slavery, so that their personality and rights can be recognised and the way can be paved for the promotion of their welfare. In order to gain this end labourers must become class-conscious, and must endeavour to secure, by dint of the strength of combination, the improvement of their position, the fairness of distribution and mutual help. Otherwise, labourers will be doomed perpetually to a lot of slavery, and will thus be deprived of the opportunity of enjoying life. The only way to gain new life in which independence and freedom is assured is to have an unflinching faith in the strength of combination by means of which to add to the welfare of the working classes generally.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Nos. 2 and 3 "Victoria View" Middle Road, Kowloon Point. Apply to U. Rumjahn, 6, Des Voeux Road Central.

TO LET.—Flats in Tavri Building, Nathan Road, Kowloon. No. 37, 2nd. Floor & No. 41, Ground Floor. Apply to J. P. Vasunia, 38, Wyndham Street, 1st Floor.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the services of Mr. B. A. Roberts as General Manager of THE AULT & WIBORG CHINA COMPANY have been terminated under date April 29th 1921, and that any and all POWERS OF ATTORNEY held by him in the name of this Company have been annulled and revoked.

THE AULT & WIBORG CHINA CO.,

J. B. HAWLEY,

Dated Shanghai, China
April 29th 1921.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. U. G. Frondorf has been duly authorised to succeed Mr. B. A. Roberts as General Manager of THE AULT & WIBORG CHINA COMPANY, operating in CHINA, HONGKONG, and the PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

THE AULT & WIBORG CHINA CO.,

J. B. HAWLEY,

Dated Shanghai, China
April 29th 1921.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the Thirty second Ordinary General Meeting will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Building, on Saturday, 21st May 1921, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February 1921, and electing Directors and Auditor. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 14th to the 21st May, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Ltd.
Agents.
Hong Kong, 4th May, 1921.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The fortieth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on Thursday, the 19th May 1921, at Noon.

The Transfer Books and Register of Members of the Company will be closed from the 5th May to the 19th May, both days inclusive.

At this Meeting a Resolution will be proposed dealing with the remuneration to the Consulting Committee.

JARDINEMATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Agents.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1921.

NOTICE.

EX-SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting convened by H.E. The General Officer Commanding, Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. in the R. A. Theatre, Hongkong, at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, April 21st, 1921, it was unanimously decided to form an Ex-Service Association in Hongkong and China under the title of—

"THE BRITISH LEGION"

HONGKONG & CHINA BRANCH, which it is hoped all Ex-Service Men or Women, of whatever rank will join.

A pamphlet setting out the objects of the Legion and forms of application for Membership and Associate Membership may be had on application to the

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer,

BRITISH LEGION,
1A, Pedder Street,
HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Saturday, the 14th May, 1921, commencing at 12 o'clock (noon) at their Sale Rooms, Duddell Street

A Few pieces of Jewellery and Silver-ware

comprising—
One Diamond Cluster Tie pin
One Pair Gold and Diamond Cuff Links

Also
One Gold Watch and chain
One Gold Wristlet watch
Two Gold Cigarette cases

Also
One Silver Tea set
One Silver Kettle
One Silver Cocktail shaker
One Silver Jug

And
One Pair Prismatic Binoculars by "Ross."

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Monday, the 23rd May, 1921, commencing at 10.30 a.m.

at the premises of the China Mining & Smelting Co. Ltd. Lowu,

The Plant of the above mentioned Company comprising all the Machinery, Tools, Spares, etc.

(To be put up in one Lot. Should the property be not disposed of in this manner, the plant will be sold piecemeal).

Terms: Cash on delivery

N. B. Intending purchasers can travel by the train leaving Kowloon at 9.15 a.m. and can return by the train leaving Sum Chuen at 11.40 a.m.

Inspection orders may be had on application to the undersigned.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Saturday the 14th May, 1921 commencing at 12 o'clock (noon)

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

One 10 H.P. Reading Standard Motor Bicycle (Electrically equipped) in good running condition with

One "Gloria" Sidecar.

Terms: Cash on delivery

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

SILIMPON COAL.

The undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly mined SILIMPON COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo) or to contract for regular Bunker Supplies for 6 or 12 months at favourable rates.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for Bunkers are exempt from payment of ordinary Port Charges. The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebatik is 24 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebatik Harbour) and any required information concerning the port can be had on application to

BRADLEY & CO. LTD.

Agents,

The COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO. LTD.

IMPORTS & EXPORTS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1921.

WHIT MONDAY

This Department will be open for all purchases till noon on Monday the 16th May. Licensed Warehouse will be entirely closed on that day.

N. L. SMITH,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of May, 1921, at NOON, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit of passing the following resolutions:—

1. That the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation be and they are hereby requested and authorised by and on behalf of the shareholders of the Company to take the steps necessary for the introduction of an Ordinance into the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong and for the enactment of the same by the Governor of Hongkong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof to effect the amendments necessary to the Ordinances under which the Company is incorporated and carrying on business so as to allow of the capital of the Company being from time to time increased from 20 millions of dollars to the present authorised capital of the Company to 50 millions of dollars.

2. That the Capital of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation be forthwith increased from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 by the creation of 40,000 New Shares of \$125 each to be issued at the price of £70 on the terms after mentioned. Shareholders on the Eastern Registers to pay for their allotments at the rate of exchange for the Company's demand Bills on London on the day on which the instalments are due.

3. That the said New Shares be in the first instance, in such manner as the Directors shall prescribe for that purpose, offered to shareholders in the proportion of one New Share for every three shares of which on the 28th day of May, 1921, Shareholders shall respectively be the registered Holders, and that any New Shares not accepted by Shareholders within the time limited by the Directors for that purpose be disposed of and allotted by the Directors in such manner and at such price as in their discretion they shall think best in the interests of the Company.

4. That the payment of the sum of £70 per share for each of the said New Shares be made as follows, viz.—
1st instalment of £35 on the 1st day of July, 1921, 2nd and final instalment of £35 on the 1st day of October, 1921.

5. That the Directors issue to Shareholders, holding shares less than or not a multiple of three, a fractional certificate in respect of each share less than three or in excess of a multiple of three and allot one New Share to every person who shall produce three such Fractional Certificates on or before the 1st day of July, 1921, and pay the first instalment in respect thereof.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

Bathing Season 1921.

A limited list for Bathing Members is now open. Applications for membership should be sent to the undersigned.

The subscription which is \$15 for the season includes the applicant, his wife and family. Male members of the family over 16 years of age are not included.

Visiting Residents introduced by Bathing Members will have to pay a House fee of \$2.00 per visit.

H. S. ROUSE,

Hon. Secretary Swimming Section.

c/o P. W. Department.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

BANK HOLIDAY
WHIT MONDAY

A DINNER DANCE WILL BE HELD ON MONDAY THE 16TH MAY, 1921.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

In accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, 16th inst. Hongkong, 11th May, 1921.

6. That after payment of the first instalment, and pending payment of the remaining instalment, Scrip Certificates in such form as the Directors may determine be issued in respect of such New Shares entitling the holders on payment of the remaining instalment, and subject to such other terms as to approval, date for lodging scrip certificates and otherwise as the Directors may prescribe, to be registered as the owners of the shares respectively represented by such Scrip Certificates.

7. That interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum be allowed out of the profits of the Company on instalments paid in advance of the dates when the same become due, and that registered holders of Scrip Certificates for New Shares be entitled in respect of such New Shares to participate in future dividends on an equality with the old shares, in proportion to the instalments paid up, and from due dates for payment of same.

8. That interest at the rate of 8 per centum per annum be charged on each instalment not punctually paid, and be paid with each such instalment.

9. That all moneys received from premium on the said New Shares be added to the Sterling Reserve Fund.

For The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,

A. G. STEPHEN,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1921.

NOTICE.

THE AMERICAN MILK PRODUCTS CORPORATION has opened offices on the fourth floor of York Building, Chater Road, Hongkong, in the interest of the "CARNATION" MILK PRODUCTS CO.

The ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY are no longer the agents for "CARNATION CREAM" in China, and we beg to draw to the attention of the public that we are the sole authorized importers of this product for this district.

Interested parties will kindly make inquiry by calling on us at this office or through P.O. Box No. 539.

AMERICAN MILK PRODUCTS CORP.,

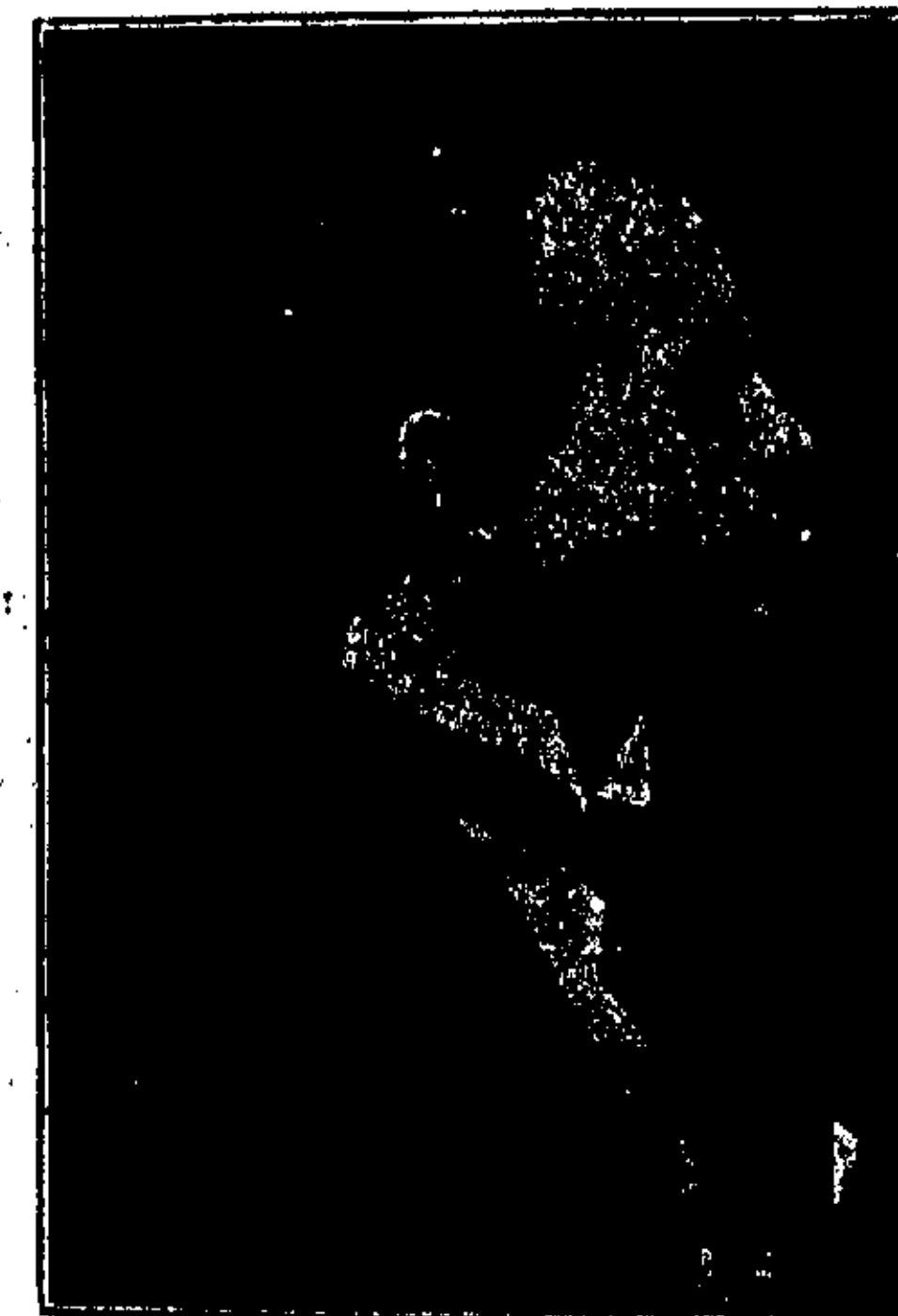
Hongkong Branch Office,

E. S. CORRELL,
Manager.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1921.

THEATRE ROYAL TWO GRAND CONCERTS by MISCHA ELMAN

The World's Greatest Violinist.



Saturday,
May 21st

Tuesday,
May 24th

Prices: Reserved \$6.00; Unreserved \$4.00 & \$3.00.
Booking now open at MOUTRIE'S.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 48th Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on Friday, May 27th, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1920, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The Transfer Books of the Society will be closed from 14th May to 27th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, May 5th, 1921.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 55th Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Company will be held at its Head Office Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on Friday, May 27th, 1921, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December 1920, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 14th May to the 27th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, May 5th, 1921.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 52nd Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Company will be held at its Head Office Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings on Friday, May 27th, 1921, at 12.45 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December 1920, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 14th May to 27th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, May 5th, 1921.

PRIEST'S GOLDEN JUBILEE.

Canon William Murnane, rector of the Roman Catholic Church, Camberwell, has been presented with a cheque for a thousand guineas and an address of commemoration of his fifty years' work as a priest in South London.

THE UNITED MOTOR CO. LTD.

33 & 35 DES VOEUX ROAD.

DISTRIBUTORS OF "SHELL" GASOLINE

AND

GARGOYLE MOBILOILS.

Tyres and Accessories at reasonable prices.

All of the above could be obtained at either of the following branches:—

EXILE GARAGE 33 & 35 Des Voeux Road
HONGKONG MOTOR CO. 141 Praya East
KOWLOON GARAGE Corner of Salisbury and Canton Roads.

Cars Garaged and repaired both in Hongkong and Kowloon under direct supervision of trained European Motor Engineers.

Excellent Livery Service both HONGKONG and KOWLOON at reasonable rates.

ROPEWAYS LIMITED.

Economical Transport by Aerial Ropeways

Original Manufacturers of

ROE'S Patent System of Aerial Rope Tramways.

Contractors tendering for proposed reclamation and

removal of Morrison Hill should call on us.

ACEAL/REISS & CO.

(Reiss Bros., Ltd.)

No. 3, Queen's Building, Ice House St.

Telegrams: Aceal Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 673.

A WONDERFUL OLD WOMAN.

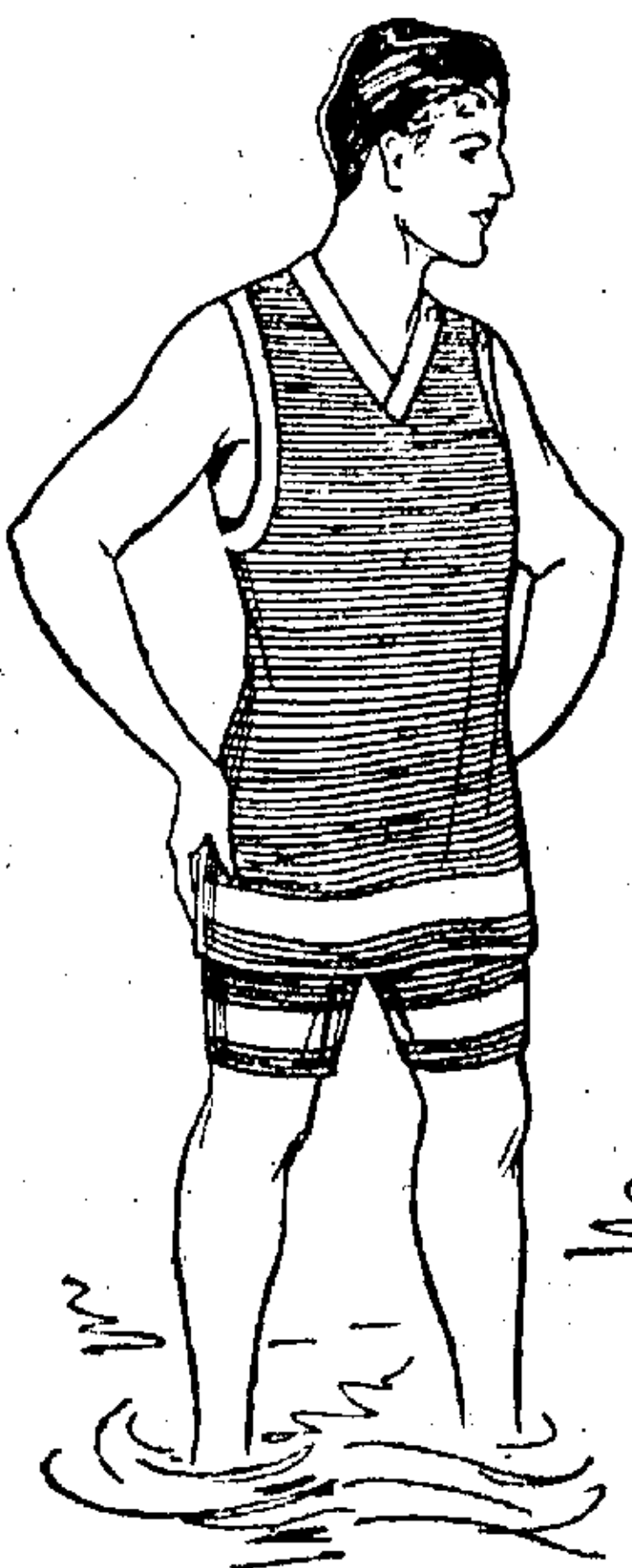
After reaching the age of 100 years it can fall to the lot of few people to be baptised, confirmed, and enjoy an aeroplane flight. Yet these experiences are included in the wonderful record of Mrs. Ann Sissons, of Mansfield, Notts. Mrs. Sissons, who is now in her 102nd year, was baptised at Pitmoor Church while staying with her niece in Sheffield. Two days later she was confirmed. Her confirmation attracted a considerable amount of public interest. The old lady walked briskly up the church, and followed with close and reverent attention the Bishop's ministrations and address. She showed no embarrassment at finding herself the centre of so much interest. Mrs. Sissons, who was over 100 when she had an aeroplane flight, is a wonderful old lady, far more active than most women at 60. Her faculties are perfect, and she does not wear glasses. She began work at 6 years of age, and, as a young married woman, took her children into the harvest field while she worked. When she was 82 she had an accident, breaking three ribs and a collarbone. Mrs. Sissons's grandchildren and great-grandchildren number 102. She had eight children, of whom four are living. Her husband died 30 years ago at the age of 75. "I've had a life of poverty and hard work," said Mrs. Sissons, "but now I'm enjoying a bit of rest toward the end."

THE MERCURY GARAGE CO.

FOR
GOOD CARS
PROMPT SERVICE
REASONABLE CHARGES,
CAREFUL DRIVERS.
TELEPHONE: 977.

YEE SANG FAT CO. BATHING SUITS

MANY NEW MODELS FOR
LADIES, GENTLEMEN & CHILDREN.



Our Bathing Suit
doesn't cost any more
yet it has a style about
it that's individual.

Our stock of Bath-
ing Suits is brimful of
the newest models. A
wide assortment of
all-wool Suits in most
attractive colour com-
binations that every-
body wants as well as
many plain colours.

Let your next Bath-
ing Suit be one from
Yee Sang Fat's. They
give satisfaction.

PRICES:

For LADIES,
\$2.75 to \$16.50 a suit.
For GENT'S,
\$2.75 to \$12.50 a suit.
For CHILDREN,
\$1.25 to \$4.00 a suit.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF WHITE TENNIS SHOES
JUST ARRIVED

YEE SANG FAT CO.

TELEPHONE 1355.

DINNER TO DISTINGUISH- ED BRITISH VISITORS.

Entertainment by Chinese
Business Organization at
Shanghai.

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Bankers Association, the Native Bankers Association and the Chinese Cotton Mill Owners Association were the joint hosts at a banquet given at the Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, to a number of distinguished British guests. The company included Sir Boilby Alston, Sir Edward Stubbs, Vice-Admiral Sir A. Duff, General Kirkpatrick, Sir Everard Fraser, Messrs. H. H. Fox, A. G. Stephen, G. H. Stitt, E. F. Mackay, J. Johnstone, A. Brooke Smith, C. C. Nieh (who presided), Hsu Yuan (Commissioner for Foreign Affairs), Chang Nieh-yuen, Y. S. Ziar, Sung Hang-chang, K. P. Chen, Chin Jun-chin, C. T. Siu, Chao Chin, Ching Yur and Yung Chun.

THE CHAIRMAN'S WELCOME.
After the healths of King George and the President of China had been pledged the chairman on behalf of the committee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, welcomed the guests and in proposing a toast to them, coupled with the names of the Minister and Sir Edward Stubbs, said in part:—

With regard to co-operation between us there is no lack of evidence in Shanghai that efforts are being made to foster this spirit. Apart from commercial concerns serious attempts have been made by us to get together socially and in sports and the result will, we hope, make for continued friendship between us. We cannot be far wrong in our belief that, knowing us and our people as they do, such gentlemen as Sir Edward Stubbs, Admiral Duff, General Kirkpatrick, Sir Everard Fraser and other gentlemen are our true friends, that second to their own country they wish well to China and our people and that as far as lies in their power they will deal with our people in a fair and square manner in all their duties and relations.

Other Chinese gentlemen also spoke, the keynote of every speech being co-operation and Mr. Sung Hang-chang particularly pleaded for an international banking association.

THE MINISTER'S REPLY.
Sir Boilby Alston, after thanking the hosts of the evening for their hospitality, contrasted the picture of the Bund 60 years ago as it was to be found in Mr. Lanning's history of Shanghai with the Bund as it is to-day and asked them to reflect that this modern city would never have grown to be what it is had it not been for co-operation between foreigners and Chinese.

His Excellency continued: "There is, I understand, a tendency amongst the Chinese to-day, especially among the group of able, progressive and patriotic men, who have done so much to form public opinion, to think that the time has now come when they can dispense to a great extent with foreign assistance in the development of the country's resources on modern lines. I cannot help telling you that I am convinced from what I have seen in the past few years that this is a mistaken policy which, if persisted in, must retard China's progress and will inevitably mean the building up of her trade and industries on insecure foundations."

FUNCTIONS OF THE NEW MINT.
Speaking on the subject of the proposed mint for Shanghai, his Excellency said:—

"I feel sure that the important part now being played by the Chinese banking group in the financial affairs of China must bear good fruit and that the foreign bankers will welcome this movement and readily co-operate with their Chinese friends in doing what they can to place the finances of this country on a sound footing and render the valuable assistance it is in their power to give to the trade and industries of China. In this connection I should like to mention the proposed new Mint at Shanghai which, if it is to be a success, and attain the objects of its promoters, must be managed on such a way as to command the entire confidence of both Chinese and foreign Banks of all nationalities. Otherwise it will be merely an undesirable addition to the number of mints which at present exist and will do little or nothing to solve the urgent currency problem of this country. As a familiar example of the dangers arising from ill-regulated treatment of the question of the nation's currency, I need only

reached Macnung, in the Fung-chun district, and are only 20 li from the main Canton troops. Only skirmishes have taken place so far and it is believed that no big fighting will take place until war has been formally declared by the Peking Government. When this has been done it is expected there will be simultaneous offences launched by the armies of Kwangsi on the west, Kwangsi on the north and Fookien on the east.

The Canton Times states:—"Reliable information has been received by a certain firm in Shamen from Kocho stating that the place was pillaged and looted by Kwangsi troops who have already crossed the borders. In view of the impending danger of a possible invasion of the province by the Kwangsi militarists, Cantonese troops are now on the march to the borders to check the advance of the invaders."

CANTON NEWS.

Report on the Fighting.

A telegram has been received by General Chan King-ming from Luk Wing-ting saying that the title of President assumed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen must be given up. But this telegram has been ignored and not even officially communicated to Dr. Sun.

Owing to the continued refusal of Tang Shao-yi and Tang Chee-yao to return to Canton the formation of the various Ministries in the Government is proceeding slowly. General Chan King-ming alone holds four important posts.

Ngau Pong-ping, the former Chief of the Constabulary, entertained his troops on Wednesday. He intends leaving for the front on Saturday, and is taking with him big supplies of ammunition. A report from Wuchow states that the Kwangsi troops have

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUST RECEIVED

consignment of Smoked Fish direct from the

SCOTTISH FISHERIES

Fillets

Haddocks

Kippers

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.

mention the serious position in which you now find yourselves in consequence of the influx into Shanghai of lightweight copper coins.

I feel sure that the Chinese bankers present here to-night will use the influence which they undoubtedly possess to induce the Government of China to place the currency of the country on a sound financial basis by the only sure method, which is to eliminate all independent and, therefore, superfluous mints, and to concentrate the issue of the national coinage of China in the hands of one central mint such as the proposed mint in Shanghai, which, if it is to serve this high purpose, must, as regards efficiency and honesty of administration, be on a level with the national mints of the Great Powers.

A LESSON FROM HONGKONG.

Sir Edward Stubbs said the whole future of the world depended on co-operation and for an object lesson he pointed to Hongkong, which, he said, from a barren rock has become one of the world's richest ports solely through co-operation. Sir Everard Fraser said that Britain and China were alike in that they preferred to hasten. Slowly Britain had got somewhere and he was convinced that China too would get somewhere important and that in not such a very long time. Meanwhile, the British merchant was her best friend.

A BANKING COMBINATION.

Mr. Stephen said that he very strongly endorsed the plea for the co-operation of foreign banks and he urged other foreign bankers urgently to consider it. They might as well try to sweep back the Yangtze with a broom as endeavour to lessen Chinese banking influence by refusing co-operation. All banks in Hongkong were on an equal footing and he thought they should be here, also, where there was more necessity for co-operation. The refusal to admit Chinese banks to the Foreign Exchange Banks Association was the main reason why foreigners were not allowed to have anything to do with the Shanghai Mint. The matter of coinage must be attended to, for much that was at present in circulation partook more of the nature of poker chips than reliable coinage.

General Kirkpatrick and Mr. H. H. Fox also supported the co-operation plea, the latter from the educational side, assuring the company that the British Government was giving serious attention to the education of Chinese in British institutions.

Sir A. Duff spoke of the comradeship existing between officers of the British and Chinese navies and said that Shanghai was the El Dorado of the British Navy officers. They were killed with kindness. They dined out every day and then went to sea to recover.

WAGES FOR CONVICTS?

The Parkhurst experiment of allowing convicts to play chess and other games is approved by those who have been working for prison reform for many years. Miss S. Margery Fry, Hon. Sec. of the Howard League for Penal Reform, who writes welcoming the innovation, would like to see payment for prison labour adopted. "In the United States," she points out, "the practice of paying for prison labour is rapidly increasing, and in France prisoners receive wages at the rates current for class of work concerned."

CAR v. RICKSHA.

Ricksha Coolie Wins.

A case arising out of a collision between motor car No. 61 and ricksha 317 at Queen's Road East, in which both vehicles sustained damage, was heard at the Magistracy this morning. The driver of the latter vehicle being summoned for causing an obstruction.

Inspector Garrod said that at 5 p.m. on May 1st, a number of rickshas were proceeding along the tram line near the Naval dockyard. Motor car 61 was going in the same direction and the driver repeatedly sounded his horn to warn the rickshas to get out of the tram line. All the ricksha drivers obeyed except the defendant, who was run into by the motor car. There had been several similar cases lately.

Defendant said he had a fare at the time, who was thrown to the ground, but, fortunately for the motor car driver, she was not killed.

Arthur Kong, owner of the motor car in question, deposed that he was travelling at the rate of between six and seven miles an hour.

Mr. Lindell asked Mr. Kong why he did not pull up instead of running into the ricksha. Witness said it was not advisable to do so in view of the risk of his car being run into by a tram car which was following him.

Mr. Lindell told Mr. Kong that it was ridiculous to say that he had to run into the ricksha if he was only travelling at the speed estimated by him. He dismissed the summons with a caution.

GENERAL NEWS.

CROW AS THIEF.

During the Easter golf competitions at Wellingborough a carrion crow, after two attempts, succeeded in carrying off a competitor's ball to its nest.

HUNTSMAN'S STRANGE SUICIDE.

Jack Bell, a Yorkshireman, first whip of the Suffolk foxhounds, shot himself in the forehead with a humane-killer at his home, The Kennels, Barton-road, Bury St. Edmunds, and died later in hospital.

NO BELGIAN VISA NEEDED.

Reuter's Agency learns that a Belgian visa is no longer required for British, French, Italian, Japanese and American subjects travelling to Belgium. They must, however, be in possession of the official passport issued in their respective countries.

WHAT YOUR EYES TELL.

If your distant vision is clear, if you can read continuously without pain or discomfort, if your eyes never burn, ache, water or feel irritated and you have few or no headaches, omit any immediate concern about your eyes. If on the contrary, any of the above symptoms annoy you, at least have your eyes examined. Glasses may give you unexpected comfort on required occasions. The Refracting Chamber of The Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road Central, is at your service, and you can rest assured that glasses will not be recommended unless needed.

J. T. SHAW

TEL. 682

NETTLETON SHOES

MAKE WALKING
A REAL PLEASURE

NEW MODELS JUST RECEIVED

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BUCKSKIN
CALF
VICI KID



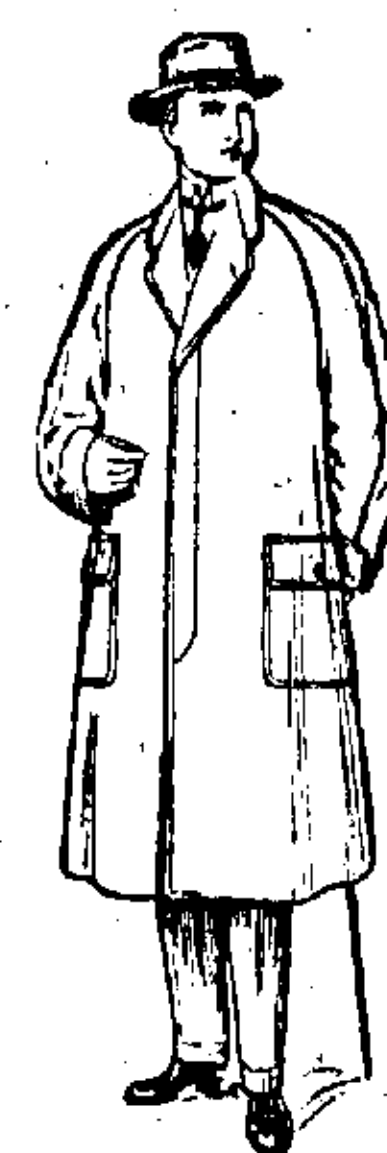
CANVAS
BUCKSKIN
CALF
VICI KID

STOCKED IN ALL SIZES.
INSPECTION INVITED:
AT THE SOLE AGENT,

SPECIALIST IN MEN'S WEAR
NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

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TELEPHONE 3146



We have now a smart range of

GENTLEMEN'S RAINCOATS

From \$25.00

including the popular
"MATTAMAC"

There are GABERDINES,
RUBBERLESS WATER-
PROOFS and HEAVY RUBBER
COATS that will withstand the
TROPICAL RAINS.

WATERPROOF BOOTS and LECCINGS

UMBRELLAS in reliable qualities.

NEW COLUMBIA RECORDS

JUST RECEIVED

ANDERSON'S

COCKTAILS.

CALDBECK'S MANHATTAN
CALDBECK'S VERMOUTH
CALDBECK'S GIN
CALDBECK'S MARTINI

Sirdir Lime Juice Cordial

and

Brooke's Lemon Squash "Lemos"

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.

15 Queen's Road Central.

(Telephone No. 78).

WHEN YOU THINK OF BETTER SOUP & PUDDINGS

THINK OF

THE HING WAH PASTE MFG. CO., LTD.

(No. 47-48 Connaught Road Central, Hongkong)

MANUFACTURERS

OF
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, PASTE
STARS, EGG NOODLES &c.
RING UP-2230.

FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSON,

15, Morrison Hill Road.

CAMERA NEWS



Miss Zetta Hills will try this summer to swim from her home at Folkestone, across the English Channel to the French coast. She is shown in her bathing suit, and rope-jumping to increase her endurance.



CHRIST BETWEEN A ROMAN SOLDIER AND EXECUTIONER.

This is the work of the Italian painter Titian. The picture is delicate in its tints and the faces are drawn with that rare skill for which Titian was so noted. This painting is in the Louvre Gallery, Paris.



Miss Annie Gerzer, showing the Germans a new dance at the Scala Theatre in Berlin.



The King of Siam who has broken his engagement to the daughter of Prince Vararidhi because they are temperamentally unsuited.



HOW THEY DO IT IN THE STATES.

The Chicago Tenants Protective League took a special train and stormed the Illinois Legislature. "Down with the Rent Hogs!" and other battle cries were displayed on the train.



Baron Kijuro Shidehara Japanese Ambassador to the United States.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Danny Feels a Vamp's Sting

BY ALLMAN



THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)

"AGAPENOR" 23rd May London, Amsterdam & Hamburg
 "MACHAON" 13th June London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
 "ANCHISES" 21st June London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
 "LAOMEDON" 11th July London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
 "MENTOR" 19th July London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"TYDEUS" 20th May M'les, Havre, L'pool & G'gow
 "HECTOR" 1st June Liverpool & Glasgow
 "EURYADES" 9th June Genoa, M'les, L'pool & G'gow
 "OANFA" 17th June Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

"TEUCER" 25th May } Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
 "TALTHYBIUS" 15th June }
 "TYNDAREUS" 6th July }

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

"KNIGHT COMPANION" 1st June via Panama
 HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE
 "ANCHISES" 21st June for London
 "MENTOR" 19th July for London

For Freight and all Information Apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
AGENTS.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN
LINE.

From NEW YORK.

The Steamship

"KATUNA"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after May 19th will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before 25th May 1921 or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO,
LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship

"BENVENUE"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 21st inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON
& CO. LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1921.

W. S. BAILEY
& CO., LTD.ENGINEERS & SHIP-
BUILDERS, HOK UN
KOWLOON.

HARBOUR REPAIRS

Call Flag "L"

Sole Agents for
 "KELVIN MOTORS."
 Motors from 12 B.H.P. to
 50 B.H.P. now in stock
 also spare parts.

Works ... Tel. K.21.
 Manager ... K.633.
 Secretary ... K.369.
 Harbour Engineers, K.604 &
 K.622.
 Telegrams "SEYBOURNE."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"SHIDZUOKA MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, Today.

Goods not cleared by the 19th May, 1921, will be subject to rent.

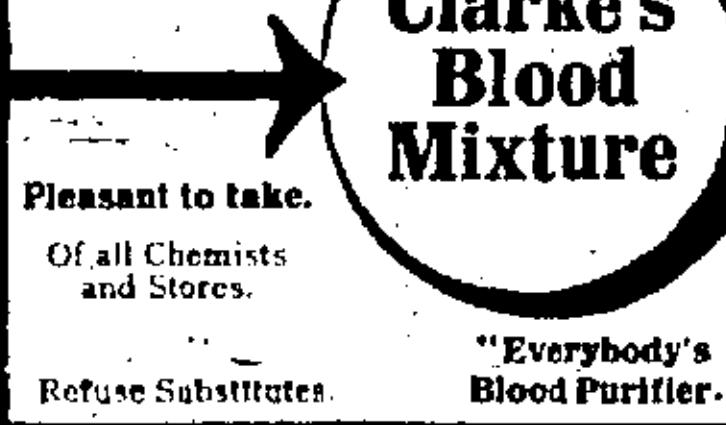
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1921.

"For the Blood is the Life."
Sufferers

from Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Eczema, Boils, Pimples and Eruptions, Goit, Rheumatism, must realise that the only sure way to complete and lasting relief is to free the blood of the poisonous waste matter, the one cause of such troubles. Clarke's Blood Mixture contains ingredients which soon overcome and expel the impurities, that wise so many lasting cures stand to its credit.



One wrote "I married; I found it a failure; men are two legged caterpillars."

Many of them, strange to note come from the Liverpool area. About half of the applicants were married, but a few widows put forward strong claims. Most of them were over 40 years of age.

Only one enclosed a photograph, but she did not look like one who would make a successful demon. She was distinctly pretty and her letter like those of her competitors for the post, suggested rather powder and paint than an iron heel and a waspish tongue.

However, the secretary has "made arrangements" and it does not appear as if a "perfect demon" will yet control his "arbitrary staff."

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

Alleged Abuse of Party Funds.

In the House of Commons recently Sir Donald Maclean suggested the desirability of passing a Bill which would have the effect of rectifying a technical omission in the statutes which rendered the re-election of a Minister in such circumstances necessary.

Sir Gordon Hewart welcomed the suggestion. He certainly thought they might go a little further in the direction of avoiding unnecessary by-elections in connection with the transference of Ministers from one office to another.

Col. Croft asked the Prime Minister whether his attention had been called to a recent case in which it transpired that a sum of £10,000 was in 1909 granted by a party Whip to a gentleman, at that time a member of the House; whether it was the custom to assist M.P.s in this manner to avoid bankruptcy, and consequent resignations of seats, and whether he proposed to introduce legislation with a view to preventing such abuse of the system of party funds.

Mr. Lloyd George said he had no knowledge of the matter referred to, and there were no means of ascertaining the accuracy of the facts alleged.

Col. Croft said the gentleman alluded to was presumed to have joined the Labour party.

Major Mackenzie Wood said the allegation in question had been authoritatively denied in the public Press.

Mr. Shortt, answering Captain Tudor Rees, said it was not the intention of the Government to abolish penal servitude.

DESTROYED BARRACKS IN IRELAND.

Mr. Henry informed Viscount Curzon that no barracks or court-houses were destroyed in Ireland in 1919. The number of barracks destroyed during 1920 was 533, of which 510 were unoccupied, and the number of courthouses destroyed 69.

Sir P. Lloyd Greame, replying to Captain Wedgwood Benn, said there had been 31 prosecutions under the Profiteering Act during the last six months.

"A MONSTROUS SUGGESTION." Sir A. Holbrook asked the Prime Minister whether his attention had been directed to a recent speech by Commander Kenworthy, in the course of which he was reported to have said the recent murder of the Mayor and ex-Mayor of Limerick was not only condoned, but practically ordered by the Government, and whether he proposed to institute a prosecution against the hon. member.

Mr. Lloyd George said his attention had been called to newspaper reports of the character indicated. It was a monstrous suggestion. He could hardly believe the hon. member actually made the statement attributed to him.

Commander Kenworthy—Is he aware the sentences quoted by the hon. member do not fairly represent my statements, and in view of the specific charges made in connection with these two murders, will he have a judicial inquiry set up?

Sir A. Holbrook—This report was issued by the Press Association, and I have taken means to ascertain it is absolutely correct.

Mr. Macquisten—If the hon. member is prosecuted would that not give as a sufficient judicial inquiry? (Laughter.)

PRINCE TO VISIT LAUNCESTON.

During his West Country tour the Prince of Wales will visit Launceston, the ancient capital of his Duchy, on May 25, and will lay the foundation stone of the town's war memorial.



CHEAP SALE

OF

UP-TO-DATE AND ARTISTIC

LIGHTING FIXTURES.

COME EARLY

SO AS NOT TO BE

DISAPPOINTED.

UNION ENGINEERING

CO., LTD.

13, CHATER ROAD.

ENGLISH CAPTAIN ON AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

Prospects For Test Matches in England.

In an interview with Reuter's correspondent Col. J. W. H. T. Douglas, captain of the English cricket team that visited Australia, said that the English side had been a failure in the cricket tour, and that scarcely any one of the team had shown his English form.

"Although people have said we have been unlucky," continued Col. Douglas, "I say 'No.' If we had held our catches we should have done better. At the same time we did have bad luck in so far as illness and casualties are concerned. From the outset we have never recovered since we were quarantined. Instead of having a week's practice at Adelaide we have never had a day, and we have had to obtain our practice by match cricket instead of being thoroughly tuned up."

A HAPPY FAMILY. "We have everywhere met with courtesy and hospitality. We have been a happy family, and are disappointed at our defeats. We arrived hopeful, and although we have been beaten we can take a punch on the nose without showing it."

"We congratulate the Australians who whacked us well, the idea notwithstanding that the Englishmen were rather of the ancient order. The Australians perhaps withstood casualties and hard work better than we."

"They are a powerful side, and bat well right to No. 11, whereas we unfortunately had a 'tail,' our last five being practically gifts."

"The Australians coming to England are a fine section, though I think they should have a medium pace bowler able to make the ball spin. Much work will fall on Macartney and Collins, the only bowlers in the side who can get any spin on the ball."

"The others should do well."

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Excursion, Whit Sunday 15th May. s.s. SUI AN leaves Hongkong 9 a.m. and returns from Macao 5 p.m.

Excursion, Whit Monday 16th May. s.s. SUI AN leaves Hongkong 9 a.m. and returns from Macao 4 p.m.

Further information may be obtained at the Coy's Office, Hotel Mansions or from Messrs. Tnos, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

Gregory is not so fast as he was, but I do not doubt that in English conditions he will not tire early. Mailey should do well. He is plucky and stouthearted. The fieldmen are good, and they will make the side possibly better than will their powerful batting."

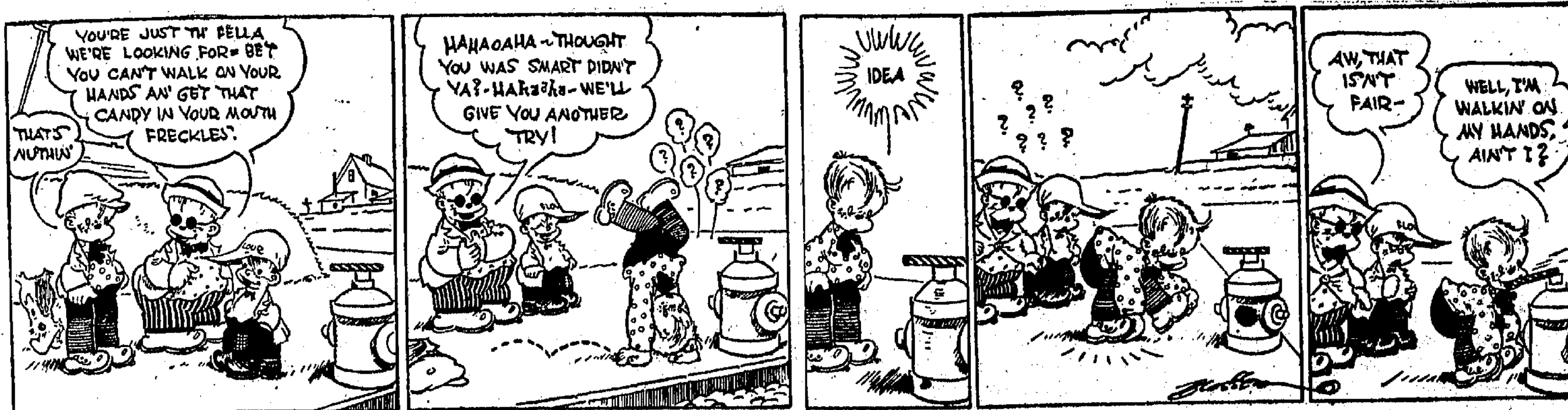
Col. Douglas concluded, "Bar-racking has not been as pro-nounced this tour as in the last tour. Every crowd is possibly excitable, and partisans are unable to control their feelings."

WATFORD'S ASPIRATIONS. A petition for a Charter of Incorporation for Watford, which has a population of 50,000, has been drawn up.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

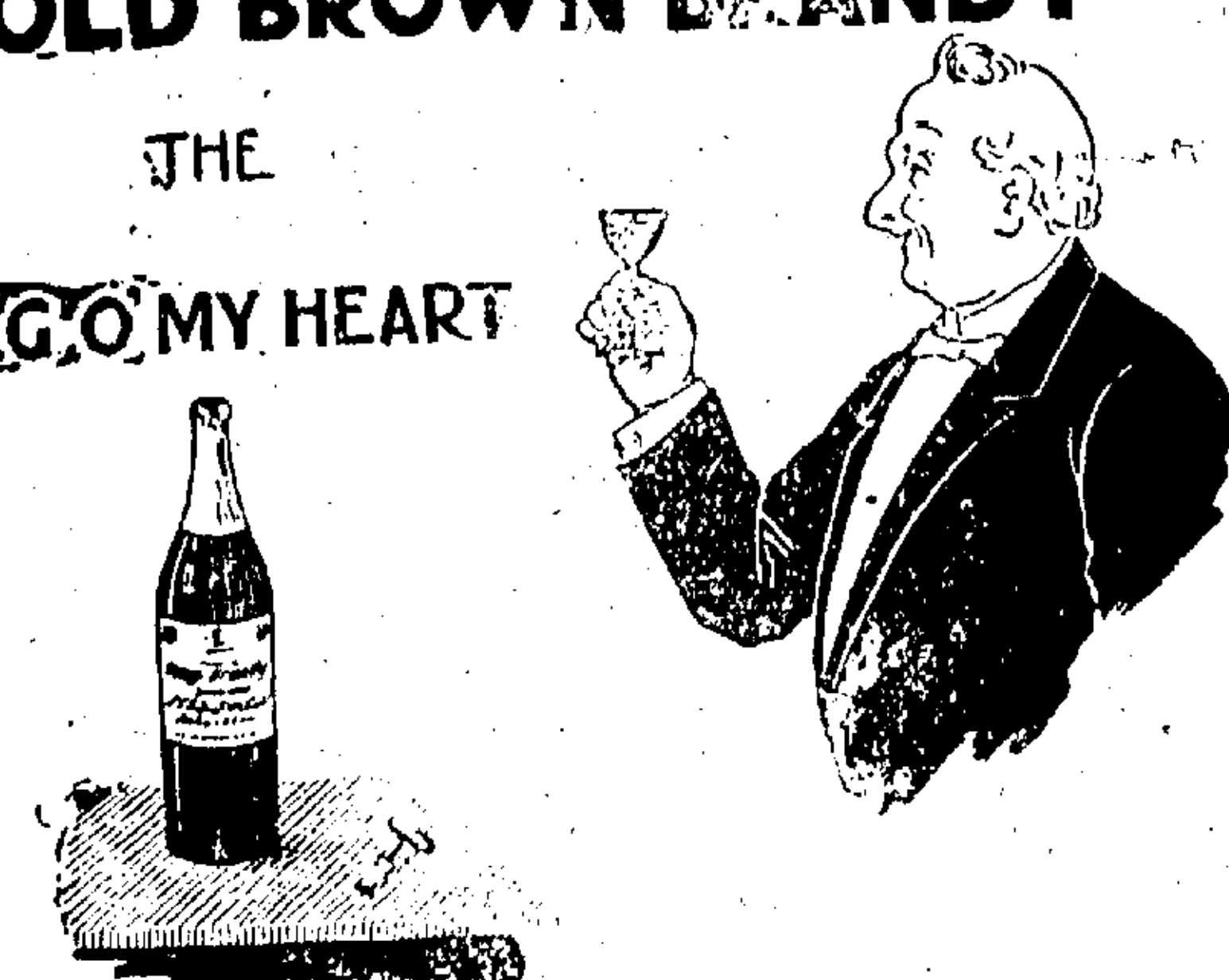
The Boys Are Out the Stick of Candy

BY BLOSSER.



WATSON
E
OLD BROWN BRANDY

THE
REGO MY HEART



A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.

Death.

FORBES.—On 2nd May, at Forbes, Scotland, Margaret, the wife of James McGregor Forbes, late of Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., Swatow.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1921.

THE NEW THOUGHT MOVEMENT IN CHINA.

With considerable interest we were reading the other day an article upon "China's Renaissance—the Christian Opportunity" (in the *Chinese Recorder*, the organ of the Presbyterian Mission) by Dr. T. T. Lew, who describes the aims of the New Thought Movement as "democratic, scientific, and social." These are good characteristics as far as they go, but do little in the way of defining the movement's attitude towards the Christian faith. Farther on Dr. Lew intimates that Christian missionaries and ministers must cease to teach dogmatically; they must substitute for all priestcraft genuine Christian service; they must make it their main duty to preach the social gospel of Jesus; and they must regard problems from the international as against the national point of view. Dr. Lew's concept wears a utilitarian aspect, but still shows some advance upon the earlier tendency of the New Thought Movement to substitute an aesthetic doctrine for religion.

The article caught our notice on account of the annual meeting of the China Continuation Committee, which has just been in session at Shanghai. Some six thousand missionaries and a Chinese church of four hundred thousand members are represented by this body. At one of its meetings the intellectual and literary renaissance conducted by the New Thought Movement naturally came under consideration, and as this not only seeks to transform the political, social, and family life of the Chinese people, but is attracting marked attention among them, the subject is one of more than ordinary interest. Peking University is recognized to be the home of the movement. The chancellor of the University, Mr. Tsai Yuan-pei, is a scholar of high attainments, a man of high character and an enthusiastic believer in social reforms. The staff of the University are advocates of advanced, not to say ultra-advanced, thought, and through their monthly publications, they have disseminated their views amongst the student body throughout China. The fundamental ideas proclaimed in these journals are (1) a deep dissatisfaction with the present civilization of China; (2) a determination to break with the traditions of the past and build a new society on national lines; (3) a belief in liberty of the individual, equality of the sexes and a universal obligation resting on each to work for the good of all.

These ideas, regarded as new in China, are pretty much what France proclaimed in 1793. China is working upon the ideas along less tumultuous lines than those adopted by the disciples of Voltaire and Jean Jacques. One interesting development in connexion with the literary renaissance is the emphasis the younger writers are laying on writings in the colloquial. So effective have been the reformer's activities that a veritable literary revolution is in progress. More than 150 magazines are now issued in the colloquial, and the style of the older papers has been very greatly simplified. In regard to general culture, China has shown her willingness to learn from Western mentors, witness her recent invitations to Dr. Dewey, of Columbia University, and Dr. Bertrand Russell, both of whose lectures, besides being listened to by eager students, have been widely studied by Chinese in their Press. It is said that Bergson, also Einstein, may come out here. The choice of tutors may not have been in all instances judicious. At the moment the point is that they prove China's willingness to learn. Since the reformers are basing themselves largely upon the principles of the French innovators, the hope may be expressed that they will avoid the latter's error in choosing a purely secular basis, to which avoidance the endeavours of the China Continuation Committee will doubtless be directed.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

The Fiscal Resolutions.

Coincident with all the other exciting happenings at Home just now there is a revival of the political antagonisms on the thorny problem of free trade as opposed to protection; the latest telegrams to hand telling us that the House of Commons has passed two fiscal resolutions by quite overwhelming majorities. One has to realize all the circumstances that have brought about the resolutions before they can really gauge the import of the decisions. During the war certain new industries were introduced into Great Britain, such as the dye industry, and to leave them to fight unaided the competition of those countries formerly enjoying a monopoly would, it is claimed, result in their being submerged. Again, the exceedingly low rate of exchange of a great many European countries renders it possible for the manufacturers in those countries to export great quantities of goods into England and market them at an English price against which our own manufacturers cannot compete. At least, some complain in that regard. Fiscal reformers have, therefore, come forward with anti-dumping resolutions; in fact the resolutions were Government resolutions, showing how far it is that some of our statesmen in office have left behind the principles of Free Trade, about which they were never tired of talking. It is not so very long ago since Sir John Simon opposed with disconcerting vigour the Key Industries Bill, and this measure is, we believe, to be brought up again next Session. We are having the old arguments all over again though it is only fair to realize that a new set of circumstances have arisen to bring them to the fore.

Old Arguments.

We believe that the arguments in favour of unrestricted trade, unprotected industries and equal chances for all are absolutely unassailable, and we view with considerable apprehension, the passing of the resolutions referred to above. It may be that a great many Members of Parliament have been impressed with the circumstances of the day, but, by voting in favour of official protection, they have helped to insert the thin end of the wedge and there is no knowing just how far the practice will be extended. If an industry cannot stand by reason of its own economics, then it is false policy to bolster it up, to make the consumer pay more than he should. We very much doubt whether there is the grave danger from dumping that is alleged; European countries are not so over-flush with goods that they can swamp the British manufacturer. Prices are high enough now in all conscience and we need no tariff walls to keep out the goods that will accelerate a reduction of the high cost of living. Only by healthy competition, either from within or without, will the industrial system of the world get back to the normal of pre-war times. It is a half-blind policy to keep up prices in the hope that more work will ensue for British workmen, and that idea has had the stuffing knocked out of it long ago. We in this Colony know the value of free trade. Presuming Haiphong cement were being imported here at a sufficiently low figure as to make the profits of our local Company so much less would it be policy to tax that incoming cement in order to bolster up the local concern? Wouldn't that keep up the price of building, keep up house rents? Doesn't the consumer pay all these taxes in the end?

Railway Administration in China.

The Chinese Ministry of Communications has just appointed a commission to consider a scheme for eliminating "red-tape" from its departments. The commission, it is stated will devise ways and means of preventing circumlocution in the transaction of official business and will institute up-to-date office methods to avoid undue delay and duplication in the Ministry's work. "To prevent any possible corruption and to give facilities to the public," the Ministry, proceeds the announcement, has decided to introduce a uniform system of accounting in Government railway offices, in accordance with the practice in other countries, and an order has been issued to the branches to adopt the new system. A special form of station manual has also been issued. Officials

DAY BY DAY.

THE FOOL ONLY IS TROUBLE-SOME. A MAN OF SENSE PERCEIVES WHEN HE IS AGREEABLE OR TIRESOME; HE DISAPPEARS THE VERY MINUTE BEFORE HE WOULD HAVE BEEN THOUGHT TO HAVE STAYED TOO LONG.—*La Bruyere.*

Convicted of the possession of 500 dutiable cigarettes at Praya East a Chinese was this morning fined \$50, or one month's hard labour.

A vessel intended for the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company for the Yangtse-kiang trade is now under construction at the Kowloon Docks.

There was taken to the Government Civil Hospital yesterday a Chinese who was injured in a fall from the verandah of No. 34 Queen's Road East.

There was one fatal case of plague and three cases of smallpox reported yesterday. Of the latter one proved fatal. All the sufferers were Chinese.

Mr. H. A. Castro was this morning fined \$4 by Magistrate Lindsell for keeping a spaniel dog without a licence. His excuse was that he had been under the impression that his dog's licence was a valid one.

A summons for using insulting language issued at the instigation of J. M. Gutierrez against a Chinese was dismissed by Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Magistracy this morning on account of the absence of the complainant.

We learn that Major Chapman, Staff for R.E. Services, and Lieut. C.E. Dodd, R.E., left Home on the 29th April, by the s.s. "Delta," for duty with the local garrison. Major Chapman is relieving Major A.Y. Walmsley who is leaving for Home about the middle of June.

A successful whist drive was held at the Catholic Men's Club last evening. The following were the prize winners:—Ladies: 1, Miss Brock (173); 2, Mrs. Brock (168); 3, Miss Pile (168); 4, Booby Prize, Mrs. Long (145). Men: 1, Mr. Greenwood (177); 2, Mr. Bailey (174); 3, Mr. Lewis (174); 4, Mr. Town (172); 5, Booby Prize, Mr. Oliver (133). Mr. R.W. Brown performed the duties of M.C. and the prizes were presented by Mr. W.G. Fitz-Gibbon.

Information given by a man arrested on a sanpan in possession of a quantity of lottery tickets led to a raid being made on a house in Ching-I Island, Tsai-Wan, in which more tickets of the same description and a printing plant were seized. The man, who, proved to be the tenant of the premises, was brought before Mr. G. N. Orme at the Magistracy this morning, and was fined \$300, or three months rigorous incarceration. The printing gear was confiscated.

With a one-year old baby, strapped in the usual native way to her back at the time, a Chinese woman yesterday jumped into the harbour in an endeavour to end her life and that of her child. When rescued by a Sanitary Department launch the woman gave her age as 33, and the motive of her rash act as want, she came into the Colony recently, but could get no assistance or work to keep body and soul together, and had to sleep in the streets. She was sent along with the baby to the Government Civil Hospital and is reported to be doing well. Her case will be submitted to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs for assistance.

will be appointed by the Railway Administration to audit the accounts kept by the various railway stations at regular intervals so as to see that the new system has been faithfully adopted. This sounds promising. Among the departments of Government the Ministry of China's Communications is about the most efficient, or the most successful. A few weeks ago Peking decided upon a reform in the Civil Service in the shape of the abolition of plurality of posts held by the individual. If financial necessity is at last stirring China to move seriously in the direction of efficiency and economy, the depleted state of her coffers will not have been an unmixed evil. Here again time must be the test.

THE BOOKSHELF.

(By Librarian.)

A POSTHUMOUS WORK.

The late William de Morgan's novels had some unusual characteristics. They were written late in life, they were lengthy for these helter-skelter days, they bore singular titles (e.g., "Notwithstanding" and "Somehow Good"), and they were the work of an American domiciled in England.

His last work, which the author left unfinished, has made its appearance. It is appropriately entitled "The Old Man's Youth" (Heinemann: 9s.). The work, his ninth, is as complete in its de Morganism as the first, in spite of its being left unfinished, and it only just misses being as good as "Joseph Vance." The manner may or may not please. Its leisureliness and discursiveness—the nearest approach in modern fiction to the talk of the natural man and to the movements of his kindlier impulses—may not satisfy those who crave subtlety or swiftness. But the scene is made, and we who are only just far enough removed from it to see it as a little grotesque (like the pictures of Laura and Cousin Charles in old volumes of "Punch") go back to it with the old man and know it with a curious perfectness.

For Eustace John, lying on his bed in the hospital, when he is old and poor, writes to satisfy himself by remembering and the stuff of remembrance is shaped as easily as thoughts rise: shaped into scenes and moments, that is, for there is no set form for event or emotion to fill. It is just—remembering; and out of the past rises a picture of sixty years ago and of a London family of "professional" standing, living in Mecklenburgh-square. In detail, in atmosphere, in the typical de Morgan humour, in the turn of the phrases used by the various people, the period is marked off from ours, and has just begun to have a historic look. We might reconstruct it, with labour. But this is its authentic accent, speaking its platitudes or its jests, making its ado about this or that in just a faintly different tone from ours. Even that queer streak of sensationalism in the midst of the by-the-way manner is different. The governess who poisoned Mrs. Pascoe and became the second Mrs. Pascoe has her right place in the fifties, and nowhere else. Or it would seem right but for the bits of connecting narrative with which Mrs. de Morgan has thought necessary to complete her husband's unfinished book. Seen through old Eustace John's memory, it would be just a horrid doubt, a tragedy never quite confessed, though his sister Roberta might mysteriously affront her stepmother and Varnish, the old nurse, might utter portentous words. For the most part we get a very full, real and entertaining picture of human characters.

Mr. Locke, the roccoco novelist, as he has been called, is his full self in "The Mountebank," turning his comedian's art upon the highest game and running it down in brilliant fashion. He takes a problem of conduct that is of the grimmest reality in its grotesque setting, and unties the knot by true play of character, letting accident have no say in the matter. No story could be at once more honest and more entertaining. Andrew Lackaday is the war-made man. It took the war to bring him the use of his true name, for the wife of a French circus had practically no ties with his own nationality beyond the fact that his parents had so called him. A moderately successful juggler, whose exaggerated height, burlesqued by costume, is part of his professional capital, has become a British Brigadier-General when Armistice Day lets him down with a thud. There is nothing more for him in England—except a high-bred woman's love. And on the other side there is only the juggler again—and Elodie, his quasi-conjugal partner of the balls and the hearth. He has long outgrown Elodie, who owed her place in any case to generosity rather than passion, but he must play the game by the other member of Les Petites Paton. And for Lady Auriol there is not only Elodie to be surmounted but the transmigration of her unformed hero into "a lean high heeled, monster in green silk tight leotards to his armpits topped with a scarlet wing ending in a foot-high point." Dead-ends for both! How it eventuates cannot be told without filling a column or two about Elodie, which circumstances do

not permit. For the key to the tale lies not in what Elodie does but in what she is, and that is nothing so simple as a Donna Quixote or anything else that will bear a summary label. Through all the pages of his archness and episode the novelist is building up the subtle personality which is by fidelity to itself going to answer his riddle. That is the essential strength of a well-wrought novel.

Frederick Myers "St. Paul" holds for many readers a peculiar place among modern poets, but it is probable that most of those who turn to his "Collected Poems," now edited by his wife (Macmillan: 12s.), will be attracted to it, not primarily as literature, but through interest in a great writer on immortality. Myers wrote many a beautiful line, such as—

The green delightful tumult of the trees;

But his most original work was done in prose. The present book contains not only all his published verse, but one or two prose studies, including his curious little fragment of autobiography. This last refers chiefly to his spiritual discoveries—his wanderings from Hellenism to Christianity, Agnosticism, and finally to a sort of Christian Spiritualism. "The effect of Agnosticism upon me," he declares, in one passage, "was wholly evil. During this phase only can I remember anything of deadness and bitterness—of scorn of human life, of anger at destiny, of deliberate preference of the pleasures of the passing hour. He was a man, however, not content to resign himself to necience, and his final turning to Spiritualism was temperamental at least as much as the effect of reason. "The universe," he proclaimed, "cannot advance to moral glory over the crushing of individual hearts." His passion for the survival of the individual soul forbade him to range himself with Buddha. Among the unorthodox, few modern men have done more to bring back the belief in immortality to the world than he.

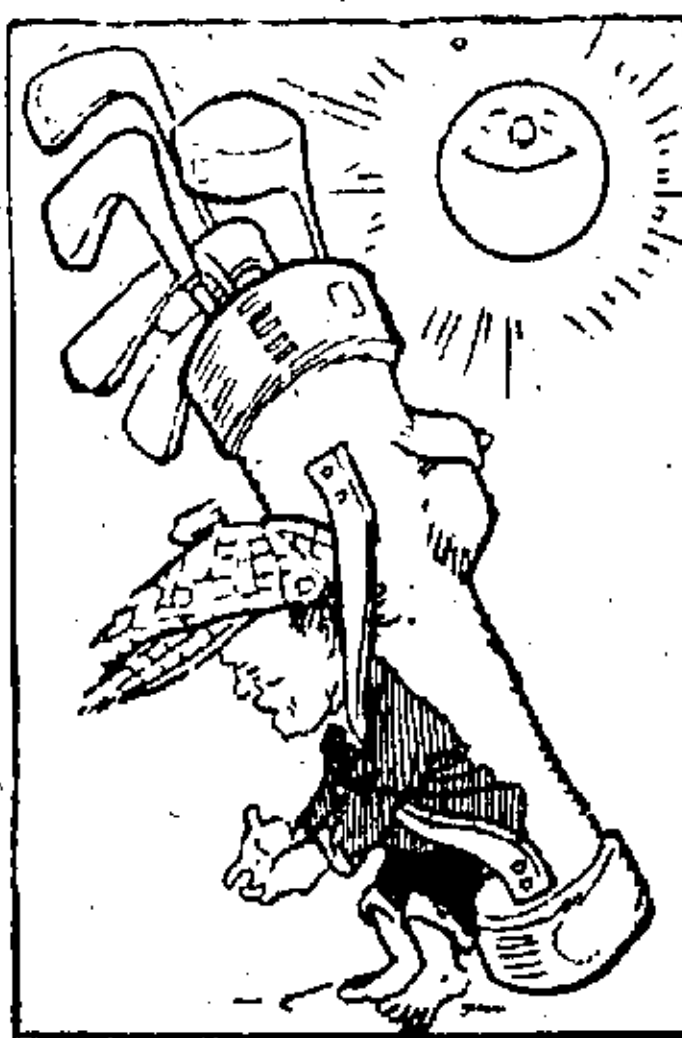
POLICE CHANGES.

Inspector Willis leaves with his family on Monday next by the Kama Maru. He is on ten months' home leave. Sub-Inspector Appleton has taken over his duties as Officer-in-charge of the West Point (No. 7) Police Station.

Inspector Moore, who has been associated for a great number of years with the Police of the Colony, is leaving on pension by the Nagoya Maru which leaves next week.

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.



OH! SEE THE LAD.
THE LAD HAS A LARGE
BAG ON HIS BACK.
IS NOT THE LAD WEARY?
YES, HE IS SOMETIMES
VERY TIRED IN MORE
WAYS THAN ONE.
WHAT DO WE SEE IN HIS
BAG?
THEY ARE GOLF CLUBS.
ARE ALL CLUBS SO HEAVY?
NO, A GREAT DEAL DE-
PENDS ON YOUR CHITS
AND THE NUMBER OF
TIMES YOU GET STUCK
IN A MONTH.
WHAT ARE THE LAD'S
DUTIES?
THE BOY'S HARDEST WORK
IS TO KEEP A SOBER
FACE EVERY TIME HIS
EMPLOYER TOPS THE
BALL.

I've a great respect for the local lad that humps round our clubs. Some of them are sharpers—in more ways than one. And play! My word they can play. If some of our caddies were allowed to compete for our yearly row of cups the silver market would settle down wi' a slump every now and then and

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

Farewell Gifts To Mr. M. McIver.

An interesting little function took place at the Kowloon Bowling Green Club last evening, when Mr. M. McIver was presented with a handsome inlaid tea tray and a silver cake dish by Mr. J. N. R. Allen (the President) on behalf of the members of the Club. It will be remembered that Mr. McIver was the recipient of a similar token of esteem from his colleagues in February last at the Harbour Office where he has been engaged for many years as Inspector of Junks and Chief Boarding Officer.

Mr. McIver, who landed in the Colony in December, 1891, and is therefore one of the oldest residents here, is leaving Hongkong for good and taking a permanent and well earned rest in his native Scotland.

At the Kowloon Bowling Green Club he is one of the best known and most popular figures, having been 15 years a member. In addition to playing bowls, Mr. McIver is an enthusiastic member of the Golfing Section.

Mr. Allen, in making the presentation, said they had met there that evening to present to Mr. McIver a souvenir which would remind him of the many happy days he had spent at the Club. Last year they won the League, and it was only fair to say that this result was largely due to Mr. McIver who was a consistently good player. Mr. McIver was an excellent Club man, and they would be sorry to lose him. At the same time they hoped he would be happy in his retirement.

Mr. McIver thanked the members for the great honour they had done him and expressed his regret at having to leave so many good friends. He could assure them he had always done his best for the Club, both at the bowls and in the Golfing Section.

After the members had drunk Mr. McIver's health and sung "For he's a jolly fellow," Mr. Allen called upon Mr. Mackenzie, an old friend of Mr. McIver's, to make a few remarks.

Mr. Mackenzie recalled the fact that he and Mr. McIver were the last survivors of a group who came out to the Colony in 1891. They both came from the same part of Scotland, Ross-shire. "We came out together, you know," he continued, "and knowing that I was gifted with superior common sense, you put him in my charge. Well, you can see what a good job I have made of him. (Laughter.) I needed no assistance from him, either." (Laughter.)

give the Manager of the Bank many a bad moment. The youth that attends to my lot of sticks and who acts generally in an advisory capacity (I'm no' a bit ashamed to own it) could, I believe, lift a ball out of a pit shaft if he could get a niblick broad enough. When I begin to think that everything's wrong wi' everything else except myself, I treat myself to the sight of Ah Sin lifting my hacked Plus Colonel out of the nullah wi' a masbie. It's like taking castor oil—very unpalatable—but it does me good every time, for I aye argue that if a Chinese caddie can do it, then there's hope for me—within the next twenty years or so.

What I like best about my own particular aide is that he never wants to sell me a job-lot of second hand balls. I aye notice that the gowfer that's fortunate in this respect has to be even more so if he gets round eighteen holes without losing a few himself. Well, what else can he expect? It's only our old friends supply and demand localised onyway.

When ye come to think of it, caddying here's no' a very lucrative kind of business. At St. Andrew's, for instance, it's quite common for a grey-whiskered lad to adopt ye for half a day and give ye tuition (at a price) as well as portorage. And pawky auld chiefties they are too. Mind I'm telling ye.

But give me the Chinese lad everytime. It might no' be considered the thing but between you and me and the bedpost, I've got more workable tips on King's Park from Ah Sin than I ever got from Wattie Weir on the Royal and Ancient at St. Andrew's. And what's more forbye, it was a hantle sight cheaper into the bargain.

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EMPEROR OF JAPAN	July 15	Aug. 3
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Abercos ... Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama ... June 2.

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FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

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"KNIGHT COMPANION" ... via Panama Canal ... 27th May.

"CITY OF SHANGHAI" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th June.

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REISS & CO. CANTON

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Sailing Friday May 27th.

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Regular monthly service between

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and

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Steamers	Loading	For	Sailing
ALCOR	June	Rotterdam & Hamburg	8th June.
ALCHIBA	July	Amsterdam & Hamburg	10th July.
BRIELLE	August	Rotterdam & Hamburg	10th Aug.

For full particulars please apply to

JAVA CHINA JAPAN LYN

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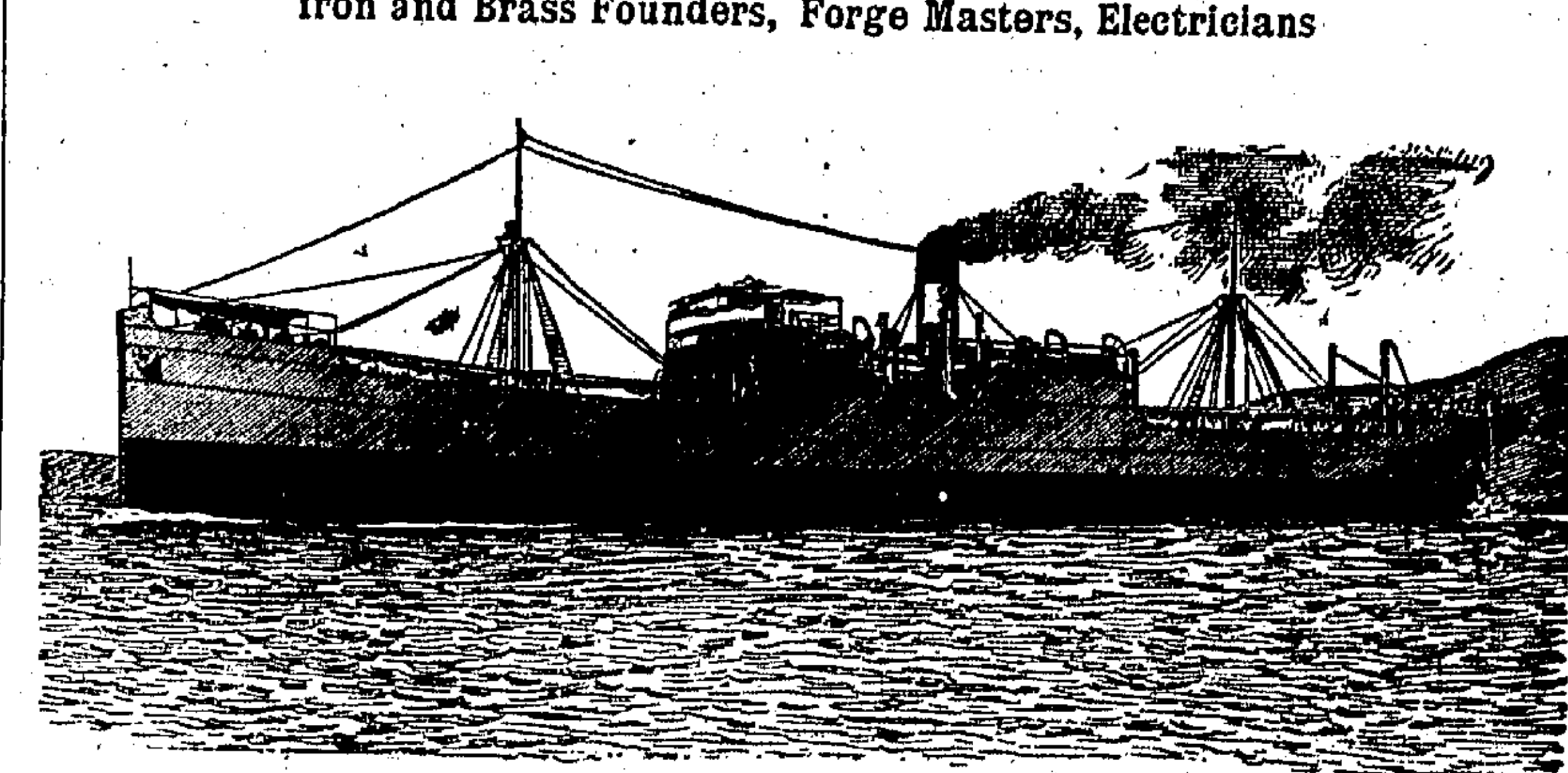
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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
NAGOYA	7,000	16th May	M's, London & Antwerp.
PLASSY	7,400	11th June	M's, London & Antwerp.
DELTA	8,000	25th June	M's, London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

{ Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	5,000	29th May	Melbourne via Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

ARRATOON A.	4,500	13 May 9 a.m.	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe
PLASSY	7,400	25th May	Shanghai only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. X 2 ft. X 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

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22, Des Voeux Road Central Agents.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

PUSHIMI MARU (Omitting Manila) Tues., 31st May at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU ... Friday, 17th June, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

KAMO MARU ... Monday, 16th May, at 11 a.m.

IYO MARU ... Friday, 27th May, at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON, HULL & ROTTERDAM.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Monday, 23rd May, at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 21st June, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Panama.

TOBA MARU ... Middle of June.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

AWA MARU ... Saturday, 21st May.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TAJIMA MARU ... Sunday, 22nd May.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

NAGATO MARU ... End of May.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Sunday, 22nd May, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA.

SHIPZUOKA MARU ... Friday, 13th May, at 11 a.m.

KIRIN MARU ... Sunday, 15th May.

MURORAN MARU ... Friday, 20th May.

KAGA MARU ... Thursday, 26th May, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.



Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikini	Java	in port	14th May	Shanghai
Tjikondari	San Fisco	in port	16th May	Java
Tjiluwang	Shanghai	25th May	28th May	Java

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.
NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Gorontalo	Java	13th May	14th May	San Fisco.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

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Telephone No. 1574. York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Regular Sailings to:
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Sailing on or about 16th May.
Via Suez or Panama Canals at Owner's Option.

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Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

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For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "PERSIA" Sailing on or about 19th May.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "NIPPON" Sailing on or about 16th May.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

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HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA via Manila	In Port	

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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Telephone No. 36. Agents.

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(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

Steamers. Sailing.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG... "KATUNA" 25th May.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or to REISS & Co. Canton General Agents.

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U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel.	Due Hongkong.
"GLENVILE"	19th May.
"GLENOGLE"	21st May.
"GLENNAVY"	19th June.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
"GLENIFFER"	24th May.	GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

'AGENTS' THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3696.

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

S.S. "HWAH PING" Sailing on 23rd May.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD.

Agents.
Tel. 3307. 113, Connaught Road Central.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
STRAITS & Calcutta	Laisang	Sat., 14th May at 1 p.m.
TIENSIN	Chipsing	Tues., 17th May at d'light.
SHAI & Tiau via S'ow Tungshing		Tues., 17th May at noon.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow Loksang		Wed., 18th May at 9 a.m.
BANGKOK via Swatow Chunsang		Tues., 24th May at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "LAISANG" will be despatched on or about Saturday, 14th May, at 1 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Chinkiang	14th May at noon.
AMOY	Tean	14th May at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Suiyang	14th May at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chusan	17th May at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	Szechuen	17th May at noon.
WWEI, CHEFOO & T'HSIN Kueichow	Sunning	18th May at 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	Chenan	19th May at noon.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	21st May at 4 p.m.
H'HOW, P'HOI & H'PHONG Kailong		22nd May at 9 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'ow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong May 13, 1921

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns.

Steamships.	Captain.	Leaving.
Hailong	W. Cooper	FRI., 13th May at noon.
Hainong	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 17th May at noon.
Haiching	A. H. Stewart	FRI., 20th May at noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

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NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Regular freight and passenger service.

between

JAPAN HONGKONG & JAVA.

Sailings subject to alteration.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call:—Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

S.S. "Samarang Maru" ... Sailing Beginning June.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call:—Mojji, Kobe and Yokohama.

S.S. "Borneo Maru" ... Sailing on or about 15th May.

S.S. "Cheribon Maru" ... Sailing on or about 2nd June.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodations, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light, Fans and Wireless Telegraph.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI, Manager.

No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

AERIAL DEVELOPMENT.

British Military and Commercial Position.

In the House of Commons on the motion to go into Committee of Supply on the Air Estimates, Mr. Churchill said that two years ago he had predicted that it would take five years to make an efficiently and economically organised Air Force.

The progress, however, had been very much greater than he had ventured to hope. That had been rendered possible solely by the fact that during the whole period they had had continuity of administration.

Numbers of training establishments were being built up in different districts. The result of the education and training at these establishments would be a real national asset shared in by all classes.

Up to the present the Force consisted of 28 squadrons. Of these 21, including one squadron on the Rhine, were serving overseas; the equivalent of three squadrons were in Ireland. The Force consisted of 2900 officers and 35,000 men with a few civil assistants. He thought there was the possibility of further economy in the Force.

CIVIL AVIATION.

He should like to see civil aviation developed, but if the House of Commons desired to see that proceeded with the House of Commons must be prepared to vote the money. At present he did not feel disposed to ask for more than the million for civil aviation.

It was also contemplated to reduce or abandon air ship building in the civil sphere, and if any private company would come forward and undertake to use them for commercial purposes the airships now possessed by the Ministry would be handed over to them on most favourable terms. Owing to the physical nature of these islands he did not think that civil aviation would ever develop to any extent.

There was, however, one route of civil aviation that must be kept open and developed, and that was the route between London and Paris and the Continent generally. In view of the handsomely subsidy of the French Government to civil aviation our firms might be heavily handicapped. There was an estimate of £60,000 for civil aerial transport. General Seely complained that civil aviation had been so neglected by the Government that it was now practically dead, and no aeroplane now left these shores.

PICTURESQUE DESCRIPTION.
Lieut.-Colonel Burgoyne criticised the dual capacity in which at present Mr. Churchill worked. First, they had the right hon. gentleman a Secretary for War Secretary for the Air; now they had him as Colonial Secretary and Secretary for the Air.

He was rapidly becoming what Rudyard Kipling would call a "Political Harumfodite" (laughter)—and later they would probably see a picture of the right hon. gentleman wearing a wide-awake Colonial hat, smoking a corn-cob pipe, and leaning against an aeroplane.

Colonel Newman declared that if 18 millions was to be spent on the Railway Air Force it was a very niggardly policy to allocate only one million for such an important service as commercial aviation.

Sir D. Maclean expressed the deepest alarm at Mr. Churchill's speech, because the right hon. gentleman had indicated that he hoped at any rate for some time to come to preside over the destinies of the Air Service. Yet the right hon. gentleman was going to Egypt.

It was one of the greatest affronts which had been offered to the House during the last twenty five years to propose that the Air Estimates should be proceeded with in the absence of the responsible Minister.

Mr. Churchill, in reply, said he had been requested by the Government to take over the responsibilities of the Middle East. This involved an expenditure in the coming year of 30 millions, and he was endeavouring to make a great curtailment of the expenditure. He could not possibly do that unless he could see the men on the spot.

In Committee Mr. Bonar Law said the whole question of Mr. Churchill retaining the office of Air Minister would be kept in suspense until after the right hon. gentleman's return.

The vote of 31,883 men and a vote of £4,794,000 for pay of the Air Service were formally agreed to, and progress was reported.

TO-DAYS
MISCELLANY.

One rather interesting point in connection with the proposed forming of a new province in the Church with the Bishop of Manchester as metropolitan is that of the effect on the archbishopric of York. There is no legal or ecclesiastical limit to the creation of archbishoprics, but there is no doubt that the "Primate of England" would suffer somewhat in dignity by the proposal. The original division of England and Wales into two ecclesiastical provinces of unequal size was political. Dioceses were originally coterminous with kingdoms, and when Theodore began the system of grouping more and more of England ecclesiastically round Canterbury he was moving in the direction of political unity. But the proud Northumbrians would naturally object to the predominance of Canterbury, and Northumbria was still a great kingdom when the first Archbishop took his stand for York. Thereafter followed many controversies, some of them not entirely edifying. The great twelfth-century Archbishop of York, Roger, fought a great war with Canterbury on the question of supremacy and "bearing the cross," the right to carry that symbol erect belonging exclusively to the Primate.

A recent visitor to the offices and factories of Mr. T. A. Edison was struck by the fact that most of the men and women employed there were of a slim build. He inquired of the general manager of the works, Mr. W. Maxwell, whether this peculiarity was accidental. Mr. Edison, he was told, has no prejudice against fat applicants for jobs simply because they are fat, but he does go on the theory that persons of embonpoint are likely to be slow and he is inclined to regard physical activity as associated with mental activity. The visitor was further informed that Mr. Edison is an expert reader of faces, and attaches considerable importance to the shape of a man's ears, chin, forehead, and cranium, and to the expression of the eyes. Mr. Maxwell claims for the Edison establishment that there is no industrial concern in the United States which exercises more care in the selection of employees. "We go on the theory," he explains, "that the youth who is looking for a berth as office boy or clerk is a potential executive, and that therefore it saves time and disappointment in the long run to devote a little extra time and effort at the start to making sure that he is of the right material."

It is a good thing that Liverpool University has recognised how much drama has to do with education by appointing Mr. Granville Barker lecturer in the art of the theatre. The theatre has had a bad name to live down in England, and there is a zealous group quickly diminishing, which still holds to the idea that, in itself, there is something peculiarly sinful about play-going. Now that training in the appreciation of the theatre is recognised by a university as a part of education it is to be hoped we have heard the last of the sentiment which made "play-acting" a term of reproach. Another thing one notes with interest about this appointment is that it carries forward the idea, which is happily gaining ground, that a practitioner of an art is a more appropriate person to deal with it at a university than an academic theorist. "Q's" appointment to talk to Cambridge men about books, Mr. Rosenstam's selection to the Chair of Civic Art at Birmingham, Mr. Lascelles Abercrombie's work as lecturer in poetry at Liverpool University, and Mr. Granville Barker's present appointment all seem to point to a "brightening" of university life.

The publication of a monumental work by Viscount Bryce at the ripe age of 83 should persuade many of us who want to feel what it is like to be an octogenarian that old age can be attained without the aid of thyroid glands borrowed from the monkey, remarks a correspondent. One of the secrets of old age would seem to be a lifetime of intellectual activity, and a lion's share of public service. It is quite astonishing the number of public men living at the present time who have passed their sixtieth birthday. Lord Chamberlain is in his 81st year; Viscount Morley is 83; Mr. Frederic Harrison is close on 90; Sir Harry Poland is still a vigorous old writer at 91, while the Earl of Halsbury is 97.

EXCHANGE.

(Opening Rate: closing Rate on Page 1).

SELLING.

T/T	2/6
Demand	2/6 1/2
30 d/s	2/6 1/2
60 d/s	2/6 1/2
4 m/s	Nom.
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	108 1/2
T/T Japan	103 1/2
T/T India	192 1/2
Demand, India	—
T/T San Francisco	50
& New York	—
T/T Java	144
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	6.05
Demand, Paris	—

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	2/7 1/2
4 m/s. D/P	2/6 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	2/8 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	2/9 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	53
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	6.65
6 m/s. France	6.85
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	50 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	192 1/2
On Yokohama	103 1/2
Demand, Manila	105
Demand, Singapore	108 1/2
Demand, Batavia	144
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	83 1/2
Sovereign	Nom. 7.70
Gold leaf per Tael	49
Bar Silver, ready forward	34 1/2
Bank of England rates	6 1/2
New York/London	3.99 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 cts. pieces	par.
10 "	1 1/2% pm.
5 "	3 1/2% dis.
Canton sub coins	14.8% dis.

Hongkong May 13, 1921.

WEATHER REPORT.

May 12d. 11h. 55m.—Pressure has decreased slightly from Weihaiwei to Shanghai and from Indo-China to Yap.

The depression over Amoy has filled up and that to the east of Formosa has probably moved north-eastward. Depressions are still shown over Indo-China and to the north of Borneo.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inches. Total since January 1st, 18.68 inches, against an average of 15.39 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	S. winds, moderate; squally, cloudy, occasional rain.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. & Lamcocks	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan	S.E. winds, moderate.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

H.K. Observatory, May 13, 1921.

TIME SIGNALS.

The time ball on Kowloon Signal Hill is dropped daily at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., and on Sundays and Holidays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. only.

The ball is hoisted half mast at the 55th minute and full mast at the 57th minute. Should the ball fail to drop at the correct time, it will be lowered at five minutes past the hour and the ordinary routine repeated at the following hour, if possible.

Should the time ball be out of order the above routine will be carried out with the flag "Z", on the storm signal mast.

Time signals are also given at night by means of three white lamps mounted vertically on the Observatory wireless mast. From 8h. 56m. 0s. to 9h. 0m. 0s. p.m. the lamps are extinguished momentarily at the even seconds, except at the 2nd, 28th, 50th, 52nd, and 54th of each minute.

The hours refer to Hongkong Standard Time (8 hours of east Greenwich).

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	10 min.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon	10 min.
12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.	10 min.
2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	10 min.
5.00 p.m. to 6.10 p.m.	10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.	8.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.	every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.	—

SATURDAYS.

EX-HRA CAR 12.00 midnights.

SUNDAYS.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	10 min.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon	10 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.	10 min.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	10 min.
6.30 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS.

BY ARRANGEMENT AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, ALEXANDER BUILDINGS, 60A, QUEEN ROAD.

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KAISHA, LTD.(MITSUBISHI) TRADING CO., LTD.
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND

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TOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SATO,
SHINNEW, KANADA, KAMITAMADA, BIBA
and OYABARI.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:—NAGASAKI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE, OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE, MUROHARA, OTARU, VLADIVOS, TOKYO, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIREN, TSINGTAO, TAINAN, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, CANTON, MANILA, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK & SEATTLE.

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THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE
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UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Philabank, from Shanghai.
Thomas Swire, from Peking.
Captain Purkins, Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.
Lewisnorma, from Shanghai.
Pointexter Steamship Baco
Statesbank, from Hankow.
Tr Lashman from Wladivostok.
Paris Hiatt, Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.
Extrans, from Shanghai.
Given, from Osaka.
Yountifoo Great Eastern Hotel, (3) from Shanghai.
Ngochowfu Deinghunkwokse
Seyien Street, from Tokio.
4321, from Shanghai.
Manshunlung 17 Wingwo
Street, from Yokohama.
Tangmingkeng Tukoo, from Shanghai.
Wongseuleung 95 Queen Road, from Kobe.
Yungohoh, from Yingkow.

TH. KRING,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, May 12, 1921.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRA
ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.
Caldwell c/o Hayward, from
Singapore.

Chinamerica, from Mexico.
F. Remedios, 7 Mosque Street,
from Macao.
Imbert, from Paris.
Stephen, St. John S. Place,
from Roma.

Woodberry, from Bangkok.
M. E. F. AIRRY,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, May 12, 1921.

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OPERATING:—

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Manager.

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15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.
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THE ONLY HOTEL DE LUXE IN THE FAR EAST.

Afternoon dansant, daily.

Beautiful new steel and concrete fire proof building with six floors, 3 lifts; 200 rooms, each with private bath and city telephone; and a spacious roof garden overlooking the romantic Imperial Palace, the Legation Quarter, the Rockefeller Institute, and the entire city.

Unexcelled cuisine, with French chef. Banquets a specialty. Wines of the best districts of France.

Large playground for children in the park of the hotel, which is the healthiest location in the city.

THOS. COOK & SON, Headquarters, in the building.
Motor bus meets all trains.

L. M. MAILLE,

Manager.



SOLE AGENT,
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,
HONGKONG.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day	on date.	on date.
at 8 p.m. at 8 a.m. at 4 p.m.		
Barometer	29.72	29.71
Temperature	84	80
Humidity	67	86
Wind Direction	S.W.	S.W.
Wind Force	3	2
Weather	b	o
Rain	0.00	0.00
Highest open air		
Temperature on the	12th	84
Lowest open air		
Temperature on the	13th	79

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

H. K. Observatory, May 13.

TIDE TABLE.

9th to 15th May, 1921.	
Day of Week.	Day of Month.
Mon. 9	9 33
Tues. 10	10 14
Wed. 11	11 02
Thur. 12	11 59
Fri. 13	12 48
Sat. 14	1 40
Sun. 15	2 33

m morning, a afternoon

ENTERTAINMENT.



MADGE KENNEDY

IN

"THROUGH THE
WRONG DOOR"

SMILING BILL PARSONS

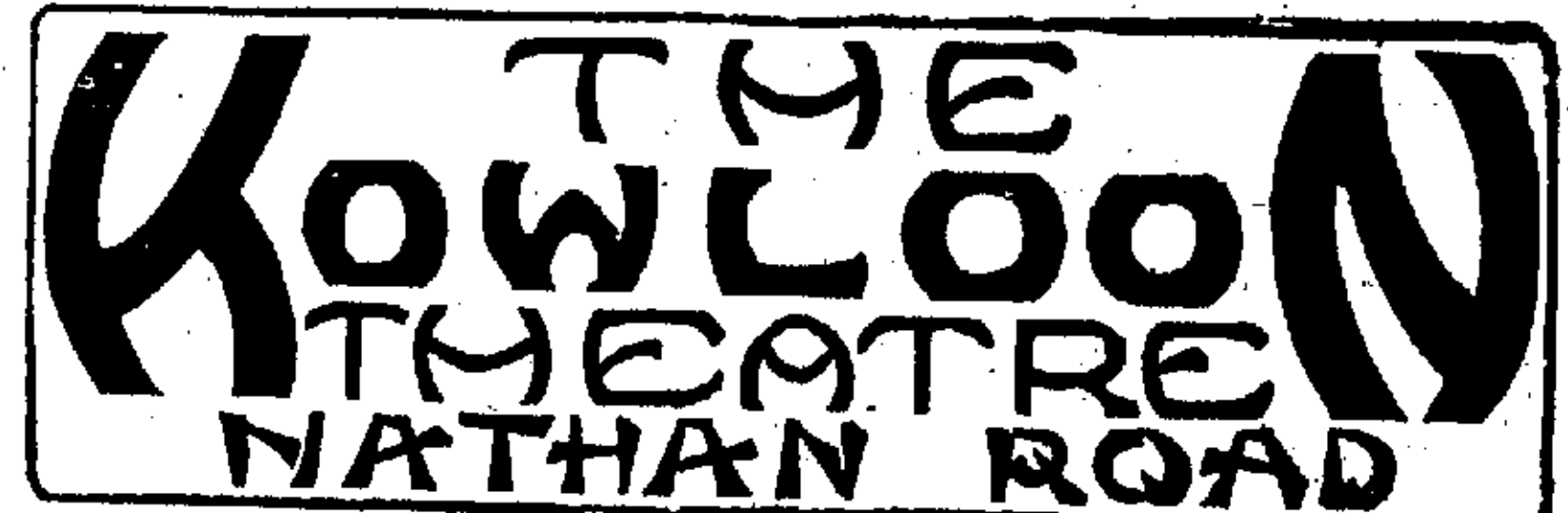
in

"THEY'RE OFF"

British Gazette

at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 and 9.15

The CORNET

WATCH THIS SPACE
FOR OPENING DATE

HONGKONG THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

THOMAS H. INCE

presents

"THE PRICE MARK"

A sensational love story in 6 parts.

Featuring

Dorothy Dalton.

TO-DAY'S SHARE
QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICE.

Bank.	
H.K. & S. Bank	800
East Asia	128
Marine Insurances.	
Cantone	440
North China	153
Unions	265
Yangtze	25 1/2
Far Eastern	20
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	128
H. K. Fire	325
Shipping.	
Douglases	64
H.K. Steamboats	26 3/4
Indos (Pref.)	38
Indo Def. Lon/Reg.	295
Indo Def. H.K. Reg.	290
Shells	122/6 sa 130/-
Ferries	33
Refineries.	
Sugars	230
Malabons	55
Mining.	
Kailans	101
Langkats	13
Shanghai Loans	13
Shai Explorations	1
Raubs	24/-
Tronchs	22/-
Ural Caspians	—
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, & .	
H.K. Wharves	b. & sa. 98
K. Docks	sa. 210/10 1/2
Shai Docks	b. 144
N. Engineering	b. 15
Lands, Hotels & Building.	
Centrals	n. 145
H.K. Hotels	b. 176
H.K. Lands	n. 191
H'phreys Est.	s. 10 1/2
K'loon Lands	b. 35
L. Reclamations	n. 129
West Points	n. 63
Cotton Mills.	
Ewas	b. 22 1/2
Kung Yiks	—
Lau Kung Mows	—
Orientalis	b. 16 1/2
Shai Cottons	n. 140
Yangtzepeeps	—
Miscellaneous	
Cements	b. 15. sa. 14.85/15.1
China Light old	b. 11 1/4
Do. Light new	b. 11.10
China Providents	b. 10 1/2
Dairy Farms	b. 24 1/4 s. 25 1/2
Electric H. K.	b. 22 1/4 s. 25
Electric Macao	n. 30
Hongkong Ropes	n. 26 1/2
Hk. Tramways	b. 15.60
Peak Trams, old	b. 1.05
Do. new	b. 1 sa. 1.05
Steam Laundries	n. 7 1/4
Steel Foundries	b. 10
Water-boats	n. 16 1/2
Watsons	n. 8
Wm. Powells	b. 18
Wisemans	b. 60

Hongkong, May 13, 1921.

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